

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1411.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

PRICE 8d.  
Stamped Edition, 9d.

## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

*Recollections of Ceylon, after a Residence of nearly Thirty Years; with an Account of the Church Missionary Society's Operations, &c.* By the Rev. J. Selkirk, Curate of Middleton Tyas. 8vo, pp. 544. London, Hatchard and Son.

WHEN we looked at the contents of this volume, which, even in spite of "the Rev." before the ominous Robinson Crusoeish name of "Selkirk," gave us an anticipatory twinge, we ejaculated, Thank heaven, here is the work of an author upon the Orient who does not shoot! He neither crashes through jungles, nor spears boars, nor hunts royal tigers, nor shoots elephants: he is a wonder for the East, and a miracle for Ceylon. Well, then, what sort of information has he afforded us? We think about the most complete we have had respecting this magnificent island, and developing a number of original traits which have escaped the notice of former travellers and residents. His profession led him into a different intercourse with the natives from that of the soldier or civilian, and a closer inquiry into their habits. At least, he appears to us to have studied them more carefully. Sir Alexander Johnston and Wilmot Horton did a great deal for Ceylon; the former, legally; the latter, politically and commercially. And from these records it appears that the Church Missionaries, as well as those of America, have performed excellent service, of which we hope and trust the beneficial fruits will be abundantly reaped during all future time.

Leaving these important topics, however, for graver examination, we shall turn our eyes for selection to the more miscellaneous matters which Mr. Selkirk has produced, and by a few brief notices endeavour, if not to illustrate his work, at least to interest our readers. Among the trees of Ceylon,—

"The Bo-tree (bō-gaha) or 'God-tree,' as Knox calls it, is held in great esteem by the natives, as being the tree under which Budha, when in the island, was accustomed to sit and preach to the people, and against which he leaned at his death. It is to be found near every wihāra; and every place where it grows is counted sacred. Those that grow near the wihāras are generally enclosed with stones to the height of three or four feet, the roots carefully covered with earth, and the space around swept clean. Sometimes the natives carry their veneration for it so far as to erect an altar, or place a table under it, and burn lamps near it, and offer flowers, &c. to it daily, as they do to the images of Budha at their wihāras. If they find one of these trees in the jungle, the place is cleared round it, and it is protected with as much care as those near the temples. It is a work of great merit to plant these trees, as he who does so is sure to go to heaven when he dies. It grows to a great height, and has long spreading branches. The leaf has a stalk three inches long, and is itself four inches long and three broad—is triangular, and has a long and sharp point. The leaves are always in motion. The fruit is small and round, and about the size of a pea, full of extremely small seeds, and grows at the base of each leaf-stalk in clusters

of six or seven. It is never eaten. The wood is soft and white; but as it is a great sin to cut it down, it is never used, the people being forbidden by their religion to burn it, even if they should find it lying on the ground rotting. It is often called 'bōdin-wahansē' by the Singhalese,—the termination 'wahansē' being added to the names of things and persons for whom they express great reverence."

The *Prataya Salaka* is a native book of moral sentences, and well deserving reference in a *Literary Gazette*. The following are examples:—

"*Stanza 3.* A period of one hundred years is limited to man; half of this is night; half of that is boyhood and old age; and the remainder is replete with frequent visitations of ill-health and troubles;—what happiness, therefore, remains for man, who is like the rolling billows of the troubled ocean?"

"*Stanza 4.* The acquisition of learning forms a great beauty to one not gifted with personal beauty; it is a treasure inexhaustible; a friend making use of various means for increasing wealth; an associate assisting to render him famous, and to procure his happiness;—it is a treasure of treasures; a kind and inseparable relative in travelling; a powerful guardian deity; an object to be venerated by kings;—whoever, therefore, is destitute of learning, and unacquainted with science, is certainly no better than a brute."

"*Stanza 15.* If we be visited with any calamity or misfortune, we are not to look upon it as an evil proceeding either from the king, the ministers, our adversaries, our relations, or the planets; but we ought to reckon it as resulting from fate (karma), according to the good or evil done in a former existence."

"*Stanza 16.* Though we may give credit to the word of a man who affirms that he has discovered flowers on a fig-tree, or that he has discovered white-coloured crows, or even that he has traced the footsteps of fishes,—yet we can never by any possibility rely on the heart of a woman."

"*Stanza 26.* It is impossible that a woman of a fiery temper should sooth the mind of her husband, whose heart is like a vessel full of butter."

"*Stanza 36* (is far from complimentary to the sex). The mere sight of a young woman causes a man's heart to be distorted within him; a little intimacy deprives him of his treasures and his stores; and at last, when he has arrived so far as to have full acquaintance with her, he brings about his own destruction;—women, therefore, may be called nothing else than a savage race of she-devils."

"*Stanza 41.* An owl is blind by daylight, and a raven at night; but a man who cherishes malice, envy, and anger, is much more blind, being as it were deprived of sight both night and day, seeing nothing, and insensible to everything connected with good and evil."

Our next refers to an amusing fable:—

"*Stanza 45.* One who is artful shall be deprived of authority and influence, and shall be of no weight in the state: an example of this may be seen in the case of the tortoise and the lion, as the former by his art and device brought

on the destruction of the lion.—The fable is this: A lion of great size and dexterity, in running used to jump over a ford which was four yoduns (sixty-four miles) across. As he continued to do this for some time, a tortoise came to him and bet a wager that before the lion could leap across, he, the tortoise, would swim under the water to the other side. When the lion agreed, and retired for a day, the tortoise took advantage of this, and contrived that while he and the lion were on this side, and the lion leaped across, another tortoise being on the other side should present himself, and put this question, 'Why do you come so late?' The tortoise having acted thus, the lion, after a few vain attempts, fell down into the water and died."

With another of these allegorically illustrated precepts, we conclude:—"Stanza 47. Whoever is much bent upon another's destruction, or cherishes evil designs against his neighbour, he truly does nothing, and prepares to do nothing, but to pave the way for his own ruin, which will unawares fall upon his own head, as is evident from the case of the crane and the crab.—The fable is this: An evil-designing crane frightened the fishes of a pond with the news of some impending danger, which would certainly fall upon them if they continued any longer to live in the pond, but which they might escape if they would listen to his admonitions, viz. to leave the pond, and seek for another. As the pond was unconnected with any other, they were unable to do this. The crane, out of kindness, promised that if they would confide in his word, he would conduct them to an adjoining pond. He would take them one by one in his mouth, and carry them. All the fishes agreed, and the crane continued for a day or two to swallow all he carried. A crab, suspecting the wickedness of the crane, asked the crane to take him also. This, after some demur, he did. The crab, unlike the fish, took hold on the crane's neck and squeezed him to death."

Respecting the natives, and their superstitions, there are many very curious accounts. Here is a cure for small-pox, almost as effectual, they believe, as vaccination:—

"In the midst of a large open space of ground a high pole is erected, generally an Areka-nut tree, with the bunch of leaves at the top cut off. From the top of this pole ropes made of parts of the cocoa-nut leaf are extended to the four corners of an enclosed place. A burning lamp is fixed on the top; and there are several other lamps in other places. A large hole is dug in the ground, in which is placed the lower part of a dug-up cocoa-nut tree, about ten feet long, with the roots upwards. Between this and a large tree about twelve yards distant are fastened two large horns; and the thick and tough jungle-creepers, with which they are bound together, are fastened to the tree on one side, and to the stump of the cocoa-nut tree on the other. On each side are from sixty to one hundred men, trying with all their might to break the horn. If the horn of either party breaks, that party is conquered, and submits patiently to a great deal of abuse from the other party. The con-

quering party, after the performance of some ceremony at the tree, carry their horn to a small maduwa prepared for it at another part of the village, in great triumph; and, at the end of a certain number of days, the kapuwās, or devil-priests, are called, and a grand ceremony takes place. The people firmly believe that 'pulling horns' is the only way to get rid of the small-pox, which they call the 'great disease.' And they say, too, that when this disease is prevalent in the country, the gods in the other world are in the habit of pulling horns at night to stop it. In proof of this, a man told me a few days ago, that his father was once travelling at night, and on his way he heard at a short distance a noise such as is made at the pulling of horns, and when he came to the place he found nobody, and he was sure the noise could only proceed from the gods. The poor man, however, was so frightened, that he went home and died soon after.\*

Their astronomy is also original:—"The nine planets are—Iru, the sun; Handu, the moon; Angaharuwa, Mars; Budahu, Mercury; Brahaspati, Jupiter; Sikura, Venus; Senasura, Saturn; Kehulu, the earth; and Rāhu, a kind of being that is said to take the sun or moon into its mouth whenever an eclipse takes place." These are ceremoniously invoked by astrologers on behalf of sick persons, and believed to possess the power of curing them.

The strict adherence to caste appears to have much influence on Ceylon; and the divisions of the people into Singhalese, Tamilians, Portuguese and their mixed descendants, Dutch and their equally mixed offspring (the latter being represented as far better ordered than the former), Malays, Caffres, Moormen, Wedahs, and Rodiyas (or outcasts), are enough to give their English ruler considerable trouble in the task of equal government. Of the last-mentioned, we are told:

"In various parts of Ceylon, but especially in the interior, east of Kandy, in the country of Bintenne, is found a tribe of natives, called Wedahs, of whose origin, customs, religion, and language, very little is known. Some of them speak a broken dialect of the Singhalese, which would lead to the supposition either of their having been Singhalese, but for some cause or other been banished into the jungles, and compelled to live separate from the rest of the inhabitants, or that when the rest of the people were cultivating fields and sowing and planting for their support, and subject to the control of government, they still, to retain their liberty, chose rather to retire into the fastnesses of the country, where for centuries they have remained unmolested either by the Portuguese, the Dutch, or the English, into whose hands the country has successively fallen. They are said to be fairer than the other inhabitants of the island, to be well made, have long beards, long hair fastened in a knot on the crown of their heads, and to wear scarcely any covering on any part of their bodies. Some, indeed, are said to live entirely destitute of clothing. They have little intercourse with other natives. They live chiefly on the flesh of animals which they take in hunting or kill with the bow and arrow, and on the fruits of the trees. They build no huts, but sleep either in the trees, or at the foot of them, or in caves in the ground. It is said that, when they require knives, cloths, or any article of iron, they contrive to make their wants known by marking them on the talpat-leaf, which they deposit by night near some

village with a quantity of ivory, wax, or honey, and that on the following night they find their wants supplied. Honey forms an article of food among them, and in some respects answers the purposes of salt, as they preserve their food in it. Their dogs are described as being remarkably sagacious, and are of the greatest value to them in their hunting excursions. The Rodiyas, or Outcasts, another tribe of natives, inhabit different parts of the interior. They are looked upon by the other natives as persons of so degraded a character that they will have no communication with a Rodiya village. They have a wild and rough appearance, and scarcely wear any clothing. The only dress of either male or female is a piece of cloth tied round their loins. They live partly by cultivating the lands that belong to the villages which they inhabit, and partly by robbery and plunder. They have no marriage rites, but live together promiscuously. It is also doubtful whether they have any religious worship, as they are so much despised by other people, that no one would frequent a Wihāra or Dēwāla which the Rodiyas go to. I have heard of a few in the district of Mātālē who have been induced to embrace Christianity, and have been baptised. Government have lately made attempts to civilise them. The number in the island is not great."

Herewith we bid farewell to Mr. Selkirk's volume, which, besides our favourable notice, must possess still stronger recommendations to the regards of the Christian world.

#### *The Life and Times of the good Lord Cobham.*

By Thomas Gaspey, author of "The Lollards," &c. &c. 2 vols. H. Cunningham.

We are glad to see Mr. Gaspey again labouring in the field of literature, from which he seems to us to have been too long a truant. This historical episode is written in his usual popular style; and places before the reader a vivid picture of a period pregnant with extraordinary future consequences. Much of it has been the theme of religious and political controversy; and, as in all such cases, it is not easy for posterity to ascertain the true from the false. Mr. Gaspey inclines strongly to the Lollards and their great supporters, and, in proportion, is hostile to the Roman Catholic church, the pope, the clergy, and to King Henry V. as yielding to their intrigues and seductions in the persecution of his people who inclined to the new reformed doctrines. The data and reasoning by which he supports his views are, in general, stated in a judicious and moderate tone; and with one slight exception, of a reflective nature (page 255, vol. ii.), we have no fault to find with his manner of treating the life of his hero and the conduct of his enemies. At any rate, his language is milk and water to the fierce outpourings and abuse we have read on both sides of the same question. When men thought the gallows, fire and faggot, tortures, and eternal punishment, only too good for those who differed from them, they were not very likely to be delicate in the terms by which they expressed these gentle, humane, and Christian-like opinions. It was the time when pilgrimages to saintly shrines were holy fairs; when drowning or burning witches were holiday pastimes; when beheading noble traitors were common spectacles; when hanging and roasting heretics were delectable recreations for the lofty as well as the vulgar,—that etiquette was out of fashion, and the plain-spokenness of our ancestors degenerated into a sort of Billingsgate, only more

unreserved and furious than that modern tongue.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Gaspey does injustice to the fifth Henry; and that if he had happened to be his theme, he might have had more to say against the hardly doubtful loyalty of Lord Cobham. With regard to the Romish clergy, we must weigh their opposition to, or, if you please, persecution of, him, Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome of Prague, and all the other assailants of their power and wealth, in the spirit of an age when human sufferings and life were utterly disregarded on all hands, and not according to the liberal ideas professed in the 19th century. And what then do we see? The possessors of aught valuable defending it *per fas aut nefas*—perhaps firmly persuaded they were right, and consequently that every inroad on them was a crime which ought to be prevented and punished with the utmost severity: bigoted, intolerant, dreading change. The same instruments they used were used by all the strong against all the weak, in political civil wars, court-machinations, contests for dominion, revengeful feuds, private quarrels, and every Machiavelian struggle. The archbishops of Canterbury therefore, Arundel and Chichey, were only doing what was natural in their vocation. But we will not enter farther on these remarks, being well satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Gaspey has performed the task, as set to himself and laid down in his preface. Only we have a great admiration for Henry V., who was not only an illustrious warrior, but, we believe, a zealous Christian, according to the notions of his time and the principles inculcated as the only path to salvation by the church in which he was a member and believer. That he in reality contemplated an expedition to the Holy Land, is now matter of history.

When Henry resented the contumacy of Cobham, the youthful companion of his (exaggerated) profligacy, we are told of his "ordinances for wawre" promulgated at Mance, and highly condemning the Wickliffe heresy:

"The second article is as follows: 'Alas that no man be soe hardy, unless he be a priest, to touch the sacrament of Godes body, upon the payne to be hangd and drawn therefore; nor that noe man be soe hardy to touch the bode or vessel in which the sacrament is, upon the same payne; also, that noe manner of man be soe hardie to robbe or pill holy church of noe good nor ornament longing to the church; nor to sleie any man of holpe church, religious nor none other, but if he be armed, upon payne of death; nor that any man be soe hardie to sleie or enforce any woman upon lyke payne; and that noe man take no man nor woman of holy church prisoner, nor other religious pson, except they be armed, upon payne of imprisonment, and his bodie at the king's will.' Thus, in the same ordinance which prohibited violence to the person, hanging and quartering were decreed against him who should merely touch the sacramental vessel with a layman's hand! Other offences, which in his earlier days he regarded as venial, were visited with great severity. In the same code we find one very singular article. It declares the royal pleasure to be—'That noe man have hold any common women within his lodgging, upon payn of loosing a month's wages; and if any man fynd, or can fynd any common woman lodgging, my said lord commandeth him to take from her or them all the money that maye be found upon her or them, and to take a staff and drive her out of the hoste, and break her arme.' The punishment thus inflicted by King Henry the Fifth on disorderly

\* The noise is very great, and may be heard a long way off.

females would seem to have given rise to a saying which is in common use to this day in the northern counties, where the whisper respecting an unmarried female about to become a mother is, that 'she has had her arm broken.' It will be easily conceived that Henry, when he sought to convince, had been little accustomed to fail. Such undutiful resistance, and from an old favourite companion, as was opposed to him by Cobham, he was soon persuaded, really evinced great impiety. He therefore, as we have seen, declined further conference with one so mournfully in error, and so incapable of being reclaimed."

Then came Cobham's trial and condemnation, his escape from the Tower, his exile, his recapture, and his barbarous execution; delayed in the narrative by an account of the final days and fates of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. The polemics in all these true histories have ever filled us with disgust and indignation; as they have done again in the author's clever exposition. The immolation of Cobham's fellow-reformers in humbler spheres supplies materials for some interesting matter, and we close with one, as a sample of the whole:—

"Chicheley was most firmly bent on putting down the new opinions. Of the severities which he countenanced, too many proofs remain. The remarkable case of one unfortunate person is not very generally known on account of the humble circumstances of the sufferer. It will be found curious from the view which it affords of the then condition of English literature. In the year 1415 a book found great favour among the disciples of Wickliffe, called 'The Lanthorn of Light.' It was widely circulated, almost as widely as possible, bearing in mind the limited means which then existed for making a work of merit known. Printing, though there are reasons for believing the art then existed, had certainly not been brought into common use. Copies of 'The Lanthorn of Light,' however, fairly written, were multiplied and handed about among the reformers, and were so valued that even godly persons, who could not read, desired to obtain the treasure. A citizen, of little note, named Cleydon, had possessed himself of this much-admired work, and several other manuscripts. By some treachery the fact was made known to the authorities, and in consequence he was arrested by the lord mayor of London, and on the 17th of August, 1415, brought before Chicheley for examination. Cleydon had long been suspected of heresy. He frankly owned that for twenty years he had laboured under the imputation; and while Braybrook was bishop of London he had suffered five years' imprisonment, two in the prison of Conway and three in the Fleet, and had only been released on abjuring his error, which he did before Lord Chancellor Scarle in the time of King Henry the Fourth. The abjuration he had repeated before Bishop Arundel, the immediate predecessor of Chicheley. He declared that he had sincerely renounced the errors with which he had been charged, and avoided the society of those who were known to entertain them. He was then asked, 'what books he had in his house written in the English language?' Cleydon could not deny the fact that he had many, which were seized when he was taken into custody. 'The Lanthorn of Light' was produced as one of them, and he admitted that he was well acquainted with the work. At considerable expense he had procured the copy then exhibited. The author was a person named John Grime. Cleydon, severely as he had previously suffered, had recourse to no subterfuge to elude punish-

ment. He might with some plausibility have pleaded ignorance of the contents of the most obnoxious of the works discovered on his premises; as, whatever his sentiments on matters of religion, he was not likely to offend by perusing the Bible, or any other prohibited book, as it was in his power to prove that he had never learned to read. Unable to penetrate its meaning himself, parts of it Cleydon had heard, and approved of them, as tending to his eternal welfare. Upon this, Robert Gilbert, D.D., and William Linwood, D.L.L., were ordered to examine 'The Lanthorn of Light,' with the other books found in the house of the accused. They proceeded in their work with such diligence, that, on the Monday following, they, and the reverend coadjutors appointed to assist in the inquiry, made their report—a report most unfavourable to Cleydon, as in substance it set forth that the works submitted to them contained many heretical articles; and their piety had been shocked at finding it represented in them 'that the parable of the tares was interpreted to signify those corrupt decrees which the pope had sown among the laws of Christ; that the archbishops and bishops were the seats of the beast antichrist; that the bishop's license to preach the word of God was the true character of antichrist, and any faithful priest might preach without it; that the court of Rome was the head, the bishops the body, the monks, friars, and canons, no other than the venomous tail; that no reprobate was a member of the church, but only such as were elected and predestinate to salvation; that the frequent singing in church was not founded on scripture, and that therefore the priests should not employ themselves in it, but in preaching the word; that there ought not to be splendid and pompous ornaments in churches; that Judas did receive the body of Christ in bread, and his blood in wine, and therefore, after consecration, the same bread and wine which was before did remain on the altar; that ecclesiastical suffrages did profit all virtuous and godly persons indifferently; that the pope's and bishops' indulgences were vain and insignificant; that the laity were not obliged to obey the prelates in all their demands; that adoration of images, or paying any reverence to them, was unlawful; and that no pilgrimages ought to be made to them.' This report sealed the doom of the unfortunate Cleydon. His guilt, in being the proprietor of such books,—which, be it remembered, though written in the English language, he could not read,—was held to be unpardonable. The archbishop pronounced the awful definitive sentence, that he had relapsed into his abjured heresy, and his books and himself were ordered to be burned. The holy zeal of Chicheley could not accord mercy to the unhappy man, and he was delivered over to the secular power. His sentence was executed in Smithfield, where, says Fox, 'he was made a burnt offering unto the Lord.'

*Matrimony; or Phrenology and Physiology applied to the Selection of Companions for Life; with Directions to the Married for living together affectionately and happily.* By O. S. Fowler, A.B. 8vo, pp. 56. Lond., G. Berger.

SCIENCE has interfered with every thing,—our births and deaths, health, brevity and longevity, complexion, eating, drinking, sitting up, going to bed, sleeping, walking, riding, rowing, fishing, shooting, hunting, fasting, warming, cooling, wetting, drying, perspiring, airing, amusing, occupying, exercising, resting, labouring, snuffing, smoking, chewing, dreaming, think-

ing, bothering, angering, desponding, exulting, laughing, weeping, fretting, worretting, meditating, mesmerising, lethargising, and, in short, almost every possible turn in our existence; that it must be to the honour of the illustrious Phrenology to have been the first to devise and lay down a perfect theory of matrimony for the happiness of husbands, wives, families, relations, and the world at large. It is a simple and beautiful system. You have skulls—so has a waterman; and use them as he does, actively and wisely, and you will get on. You are embarked on the river of life, and not on the visionary bridge of Mirza: stick, therefore, to your skulls, and the delightful harbour of Craniology will be made your paradise on earth.

How to manage this, it is only needful to study this pamphlet, and act according to its precepts. The most advantageous and extraordinary instruction will be found under the heads (*quasi skulls*) of

"Directions for counteracting defects by offsetting them.

Who should *not* marry.

Directions for loving and courting phrenologically. Good constitutions against small waists and soft hands.

Natural waists, or no wives.

Marry so as to gratify the greatest number of faculties.

Age most suitable for marrying.

Be certain of marriage before bestowing the affections (puzzle how to know).

Marrying the first love.

Directions to the married."

Having studied these portions bumpiously, it is believed, or indeed ascertained beyond a doubt, that "there were no fear of marriage;" none "jealous of each other as the stung are of the adder," but all be crowned with content, that crown "that seldom kings enjoy"—said merely perhaps because in Shakspeare's time they did not choose their queens phrenologically.

Of his *magnum opus* the author speaks but too modestly; he only says:—

"It is designed to expound the laws of man's social and matrimonial constitution, and thereby to expose some of the evils caused by their violation: to shew what organisations and phrenological developments naturally harmonise with each other; that is, with whom given individuals can, and cannot, so unite in feeling and talent, as to live affectionately and happily together: to explain, and thereby diminish or remove, occasions of discord between husbands and wives; to shew them how to adapt themselves to the phrenological developments of each other, and thereby strengthen the ties of connubial love: and to conduct all who follow its principles to a happy union for life with a 'kindred spirit.' Some of its positions are new, others startling, and all vitally important to the virtue and well-being of man. Read attentively; ponder deeply; and act accordingly." Again (and it is a fine sample of brother Jonathanism): "American by birth, constitution, character, and aspirations, it is not surprising that the style of his writings should be, as they have been called, 'intensely American.' He carries the 'go-a-head' principle of his country into this as well as other channels."—"My 'Matrimony' reached 20,000 in one year, and bids fair to double that; and my last edition of 'Memory' bids fair to be even more saleable." And again: "Those editors whom it cuts, will of course cut it: but it will be iron cutting steel. Its main positions are founded in phrenology, and therefore immutable."

Not being "iron editors," we would not cut it for the world; but it is a farrago of grand trash, merely written for sale, and nonsensical



to a bent far beyond phrenology proper. Thus whenever the writer wants a popular (head, not hand) organ, he invents one. He has, for the nonce, a "faculty called 'union for life,' which is located between adhesiveness and amateness, and disposes husbands and wives, in whom it is large, to be always together. The author has seen several striking illustrations in favour of this opinion. He knows a lady, having this organ large, who, whenever her husband is about to leave her a week or so, feels an acute pain in it. When she pointed out the location of the pain, and stated that it always accompanied the departure of her husband, we saw that it belonged neither to adhesiveness nor amateness, but was between the two. As the intensity of the pain rendered this matter certain, we suspected the existence of another organ, located between these two; and five years afterwards, found our observations corroborated by similar ones made in France." The grammar is defective, but the proof clear; for not only in the U. S. but in Europe, and in France of all other countries, did our mighty Phren. discover two women who cried when their husbands left them for a few days' pleasuring. "The organ of Sticking close for Life" is established. Q. E. D.

On "inhabiteness," the author holds that no married pair ought to rent a house, but have a freehold home of their own; just as our building scheming companies in England request every man to take shares in their bubble, and be "his own landlord!" For truly says our American Phren.—"Those who have homes of their own, however 'homely,' are comparatively rich. They feel that no crusty landlord can turn them into the street. 'Rent-days' come and go unheeded, and the domestic affections have full scope for exercise. Every married man is bound in duty to himself and family, to own a house and garden spot. The prevalent practice of renting houses violates the laws of man's domestic nature."

Besides the desire for house-owning, it is affirmed that marriage doubles and quadruples (not very definite philosophical language) the energy of acquisitiveness, and enables husbands to live much longer than bachelors. But in cases connubial, "when combativeness, instead of defending the family, is arrayed against them, and calling self-esteem to its assistance, tyrannises over them, ruling them with a rod of iron;—when contention supplants protection, and angry looks dispel the smiles of affection; when approbateness is mortified by an exposure of their faults and follies, and conscientiousness wounded by their unfaithfulness or unprincipled immoralities; when veneration turns its back upon the social group, refusing to join in devotional exercises; or a want of order or punctuality in either incenses the combativeness of the other; when language is employed to mortify approbateness, by administering reproaches and hurling reproofs; and miserly acquisitiveness arrays combativeness against the family because they are expensive; when, in short, the domestic faculties are brought into collision with other faculties, their warfare is perpetual, because the family relations bring them into constant contact, and that the most direct and powerful. Then it is that the stream of life is poisoned at its fountain-head, and made to send forth bitter waters, and that continually."

There is indeed the d—l to pay, and no pitch hot; but phrenology prevents all this, and by a sort of locus pocus which shews a "reversed action of the faculties;" for "every faculty (it appears) has a natural and a reversed

action." Thus, for example,—"the natural function of conscientiousness is that self-satisfaction derived from its sanction; its reversed action produces the goadings and compunctions of a guilty conscience. And the reversed action of any faculty calls the other faculties into reversed action, which makes 'the wicked flee when no one pursueth,' and apprehend punishment where none awaits them. Amativeness creates a predisposition in favour of the opposite sex; but with how much greater disgust, and even abhorrence, does a virtuous woman regard the man who has insulted her, or who would deprive her of her virtue, than she can feel towards one of her own sex? No element of man's nature is so powerful or inveterate as the reversed exercise of amativeness and its combinations. Amativeness alone could never turn against the opposite sex, but the other faculties may reverse it, even against a husband or wife; and then the loathing and disgust, the abhorrence and even perfect hatred engendered by it, may be felt, but can never be told. And then the misery of being chained for life to this loathed creature, and to be shut out from all others, can be known only by those who experience it. Over such a picture let the curtain of darkness be for ever drawn."

According to this hypothesis, all the good organs are as effective for evil, and all the evil as effective for good. Therefore, "if your own animal propensities predominate, you should not marry one whose animal nature predominates, because you will have 'war to the knife,' and a continual boiling over of the animal natures of both. Nor should you marry one whose sentiments predominate, because, first, their goodness will be a continual reproof to your viciousness, tormenting you continually (for purity always rebukes selfishness); and, second, because your propensities will constantly be a chestnut bur in the eyes of your moral companion. As well marry a chicken to a hawk, or a lamb to a wolf, as high moral sentiments to predominant animal propensities. But, say you, 'if I must not marry one with either the moral sentiments or animal propensities predominant, what shall I do?' I'll tell thee, friend, don't marry at all."

Better marry than burn, says the apostle; better not marry at all than be "a chestnut bur" (though what that is we do not know), says the wiser Phren., dictator of the *not U. S.* And farther, "if you have not time to study phrenology sufficiently to apply it with the requisite certainty yourself, you should either not have time to marry, or else should employ the services of an experienced practical phrenologist. In their absence, a comparison of charts carefully prepared by him may answer." Marry by the card, or equivocation will undo you; but "above all things, one should not marry a soft and delicate hand; for soft hands necessarily accompany soft brains and a mind too soft to be sensible, because the whole organisation, physical and mental, partakes of one and the same character. Ladies take too much pride in cultivating delicacy and softness, and hence refuse to labour because it spoils their hands. But if it spoils the hands, its absence spoils the brain, because labour, or a certain amount of physical exercise, is indispensable to strength and vigour of body, and this to a vigorous brain and a strong mind. Take it whichever way you please, rich girls make poor wives;" and "marrying a small waist is attended with consequences scarcely less disastrous." The remedy of its possibly enlarging comes too late; and men should therefore adopt the motto of "Natural waists, or no

wives;" or, as old Christopher North quaintly expressed it years ago, "Women are not wasps."

A literary consideration elbowed into this disquisition tempts us to another extract, though we may have wasted more space upon the performance than we ought:—

"Shame!" (cries Mr. Fowler), "shame on all novel-reading women! They cannot have pure minds and unsullied feelings; Cupid, and the beaux, and waking dreams of love, are fast consuming their health and morals. I do not impute the least blame to those worthy editors and publishers who make their money by feeding this diseased public appetite, especially of the ladies, even though they thereby increase the worst vice of our vicious age, any more than I blame grog-sellers for making money out of another diseased appetite, because both are aiming mainly at dollars and cents, yet stabbing public virtue to the heart."

Still he does not impute the least blame to these Worthies: dollars and cents redeem all, though they are gained by vending "the delicately vulgar (?) allusions of Marryatt, or the insinuations (?) of Bulwer."

But enough of this balderdash; so called, as we have been etymologically told, from Balder, the Scandinavian God of Love, whose votaries uttered similar volumes of nonsense to the fair to whom they were paying their addresses, before phrenology was invented.

*Solution of the Problem of Population and Subsistence, submitted to a Physician in a Series of Letters. (Solution du Problème de la Population et de la Subsistance, &c.)* By Charles London, M.D., &c. 8vo, pp. 336. Paris: Girard Frères.

CONSIDERATIONS regarding the progress of population, and the means of subsistence for the people, have one time or other occupied the mind of every thinking man; and in the world of letters the multitude of opinions emitted upon the subject can, with some little diversity, be pretty distinctly divided into those which admit a geometrical rate of increase, and are perpetually haunted by the results thereof; and those which also admit a geometric rate of increase, but have such confidence in an all-wise and all-bountiful Providence, and in the operation of ordinary causes, as emigration and improved production, as to entertain no apprehensions whatever on the subject. The last class have history and experience in their favour: the first, certain theoretical deductions founded only on existing data, and omitting the past to anticipate the future. It is needless to remark that the learned author of the work now before us is one of that class, who, contemplating the present enormous rate of increase in population, more especially in some countries as Ireland (where if the increase were to go on for the next four centuries as it has done for the last two, there would be at the expiration of that time 2,000,000,000 of inhabitants, twice as many as in the whole world put together, with the hundredth part of an acre for the subsistence of each individual), has founded his work on such extreme deductions; and it is a curious specimen of how, in other respects, a high and cultivated intelligence, backed by the most worthy spirit of philanthropy, would meet these hypothetical difficulties.

Passing over briefly but comprehensively the usual considerations regarding the comparative productiveness of animals and plants; the Malthusian doctrine of a geometric rate of increase in the human species, and an arithmetical rate of productiveness of soil (which leaves a

modern discoveries in agricultural chemistry in neglect; the lessons furnished by the disappearance of the great populations of antiquity; what the author terms the definite quantity of food and the indefinite quantity of procreation; the effects of famines, wars, and diseases; the march of improvement; and the criminal and impious modes which have been proposed, even in this country, and that quite lately, to obviate the rapid increase of population,—the author commences his own views by adopting the old theory of seven periods in the life of man, without regard to how much those seven periods, if founded on a correct philosophy, are modified by climate, habits, pursuits, and civilisation. This septennial doctrine of Pythagoras, Hippocrates, and other of the ancients, is here carried to the phases as well as periods of existence, to the intra-uterine as well as extra-uterine life, and to the phenomena of the moral world as well as those of the physical. Starting on these data, the author argues that, the period of puberty arrived, young people should be allowed to marry; and he points out how by this means the public happiness and morality would be insured—premising, however, that every male child is always brought up to agriculture, or some mechanical art, before he embraces a profession, or that he takes a position in the world. Next, discarding all checks put upon population as irreligious, the author proceeds at length—by arguments founded on physiological inquiries, and on the phenomena presented by the human species in a state of nature, as well as by the child itself, if left to its own impulses—to argue that the period of lactation should be extended to three years. Such a practice, he admits, if applied to the average age of marriages, which is in man 29·72 years, and in woman 26·68 in France, and somewhat the same thing in most temperate climates of civilised Europe, would soon depopulate the world; but this would be prevented by early marriages, which he thus enforces by reasoning in a circle, not a vicious, but rather a philanthropic one.

These, then, are the great principles advocated by Dr. Charles London, and they are the solution which he proposes to the problem of population and subsistence. But it would be doing him a great injustice not to mention that these views are illustrated by a great length and breadth of argument; that the investigation, although what is commonly called a dry one, is not at all so in his hands; and that his work contains a vast fund of interesting and amusing as well as instructive matter upon many of the most delicate and curious questions which belong to the natural history of man and woman.

*The Phenological Theory of the Treatment of Criminals defended.* By Mr. B. Sampson. Pp. 20. London, S. Highley.

MR. SAMPSON is the author of one of the most able works which have been written in recent times on criminal jurisprudence viewed in its relation to cerebral organisation; and to the merits, sound judgment, and humanity of which, we have already borne our testimony. It appears, however, that Dr. Forbes has ventured to denounce these doctrines in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, which has led to the present rejoinder. We believe as a principle that every manifestation of the mind depends upon the conformation and health of its material instrument, the brain;—we believe also that it is not the function of a sound and healthy brain to give rise to any other than healthy manifestations; and that no error of judgment or

conduct can ever arise but as the result of a defective condition of that organ;—we believe that therein lies the broad exposition of certain general principles, leaving small matters of detail and difficulty in the application of them to be arranged when the principles themselves shall have attained an extensive recognition;—but we are not at all prepared as yet to receive Mr. Sampson's theories of prevention of crime: a much more perfect system will, we think, with the progress of inquiry and reasoning, arise out of the foregoing principles. Admitting even that, in every case of infringement of natural or civil laws, there is an unhealthy manifestation of the brain, or, in other words, a partial insanity or monomania, we doubt if apprehensions of personal safety are not stronger in keeping such monomaniacal propensities in abeyance to the other mental manifestations than the counteracting treatment which Mr. Sampson proposes. It is evidently as yet an immature theory; but the basis on which it rests being sound, Dr. Forbes' sophisms will be of little avail against it.

*The "Monster" Misery of Ireland; a practical Treatise on the Relation of Landlord and Tenant, with Suggestions for Legislative Measures and the Management of Landed Property, &c. &c.* By J. Wiggins, Esq., F.G.S. Pp. 304. R. Bentley.

MR. WIGGINS has had some thirty years' experience as an English agent to estates in the south and north of Ireland; and at this momentous crisis he comes forward with the advice derived from his practical knowledge, and indicated in the foregoing title-page. Long leases, the assistance of the landlord to the tenant in effecting permanent improvements, liming the land, making good roads and fences, and securing out-going tenants the value of their expenditure and property, are among the chief propositions urged; but these are subdivided into a multitude of minor facts and considerations, which would require a review as long as the original volume to discuss. Mr. W. thinks the condition of the tenantry generally bad, and their dependants consequently oppressed. The former are over-rented and "driven," the latter ill-lodged and starved. The suggestions of remedies are also numerous; such as, a court of septennial valuation, an officer to regulate the price of potato-land, the payment of county cess and other public burdens by landlords, the loan of money to improvers through the Board of Works, the establishment of schools of agriculture, and many other measures to be adopted both by the legislature and landowners. In the main we are much disposed to agree with the author's views; but we think he greatly underrates the difficulties in the way of their being carried into execution. It is easy to speak of proprietors lending their tenants money; but who is to find the proprietors the money to lend? Nine-tenths of them, probably, would rather borrow a little. But Ireland can never be served by one-sided views. It is the country of reactions. Agitation produces uncertainty, inactivity, and idleness; and these a common distress. Distress supplies the food on which agitation thrives. The insecurity for life and property repels capital from the island, and, from the want of capital, agriculture stagnates and manufactures decline. From bad farming and the absence of commerce spring the lowest order of peasantry on the civilised globe, and a miserable substitute for a trade which might make some amends and raise the others in the scale. Then the state of a population content to live in a degraded condition

hardly superior to the brute creation, defies every exertion of rulers to make them self-dependent and industrious. On the lowest and widest substratum, therefore, there is no basis for a national superstructure of prosperity; you cannot build such an edifice from the top downwards. Religion again, the *healing balm* of social and commercial life, is but a curse to Ireland; exemplifying

"The good old plan,  
That he should hold who had the might,  
And he should catch who can."

But we must dismiss the subject; which we do by recommending this suggestive work to the attention it merits.

*Political Philosophy. Part III. Democracy, Mixed Monarchy. Division I.* By Henry Lord Brougham. Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

It was felt and said that whatever Lord Byron wrote, his heroes, be they Juans, Childe Harolds, Corsairs, or whatever else, always smacked of himself, and were but variations of a personal identity. In like manner, it seems to us that whenever Lord Brougham publishes any thing, no matter how utterly free from the above Byronian quality, the critics invariably pass from the subject-matter to the personal and political career of the author. He is truly no favourite with the press, and perhaps there is no love lost between the parties. But be his offences against our brethren what they may, we profess to have nothing to do either with his lordship or his politics; but to stand on neutral ground, and look only to his writings for what they are—the productions of an extraordinary man, who has seen and known much, and who, no matter with what purpose or bias, is sure to inform us of circumstances worthy of notice, and offer us opinions deserving of consideration. In this spirit we refer to the Part of *Political Philosophy* now before us, not to discuss or argue upon its prolific and provoking topics, but simply to afford our readers some idea of one or two of their salient points. We begin with a glance at democracy.

"A very respectable class of men in this country are exceedingly apt to fall into the error of confounding disqualifications and exclusions in fact with disqualifications and exclusions in law. If a system were established which gave to all persons equally the right of voting for any important office-bearers, as parish officers or schoolmasters, the dissenters object, because they would, in country parishes especially, be outvoted by the churchmen. This is only because they form a minority. What they really seek is, that the minority should govern the majority, or at least that each class should choose one, which assumes that the office is to be held by two, and also that religious distinctions are to be perpetuated."

The press is gently wiped as follows:—"An illustration of the nature of mob-government may be taken from the heedless statements of fact, and crude, ill-considered assertions of opinion in which the periodical press so largely deals. Compare the facts and opinions in a daily paper, with those in a monthly or a quarterly publication, and observe the wide difference between the rashness of the one and the more respectable caution of the other. Again, compare the more cautious statements of the London newspapers with the extravagant absurdities which so often fill those of the provinces, less experienced than their brethren of the capital; and you need go no further in order to understand how expertness is gained,

from habit and use, by even the multitude for whom those papers cater."

And again:—"In these modern times, when the press is become so prominent a portion of the people that Mr. Windham called it a 'power in Europe,' and others have decorated it with the name of a 'fourth estate in the realm,' it is impossible to pass over the fact of periodical writing possessing a far greater influence in a democracy than under any other form of government. The people at large are easily deceived by confident assertion, mistaking its hardness for the boldness of sincere conviction. They see things positively asserted in print, in the same print in which so many truths are also recorded, but by very different hands: they do not draw the distinction; and, above all, they never inquire from whom all this body of narrative and dogmatism proceeds. No names are given; and yet this very concealment of the author tends to gain a belief for what he says, because the reader at any rate knows nothing against him. Yet he may be the most worthless, as he is often the most malignant and despicable, of his species; he may be a creature so utterly insignificant that no human being would attach the smallest importance to either his story or his opinions; but, without ever reflecting on this, and without ever waiting to ask who says all these things, the people suffer the grossest falsehood, the merest fabrications, and most calumnious imputations to pass current, and if repeated, as they may daily be, to find a place in their belief. Whoever has attended to the contents of the American newspapers, and whoever has read those of the French Republic, will confess that they very far surpass in slander, falsehood, and senseless violence, the British press. That is assuredly bad enough, but the American is much worse; and then, in this country, little effect is produced by it on the course of the government. Of late years, its indiscriminate scurrility having increased, and its moderate regard for truth been diminished, its influence has become notoriously exceedingly trifling compared with what it was while decorously and more ably conducted; but in the United States all its brutal violence, and all the exposures made of the wretches in whose hands it is, have failed signally to lessen its acceptance with the people, and its influence is very considerable upon the administration of public affairs."

And again:—"We have hitherto been regarding the press as either an organ of public opinion, directly moved or inspired by the people, or at least as an indication and exponent of it, coinciding with the people's views, and adopted, if not authorised, by the people. It is certain that in a good degree this is likely to be the case. In the long-run the press, if the people be not split into parties, will be pretty sure to coincide with their opinions and feelings; and where there prevail party divisions, each portion of the community will sooner or later influence some portion of the press. But it is also quite certain that there is here, as in other processes both of the moral and physical world, action and reaction. If the public sentiments act upon the press, so does the press upon those sentiments; and this occasions mischief of a very grievous kind to the people themselves, and to popular government. It is one of the worst evils of that form of polity, that it gives the greatest scope to this abuse; an abuse of so pernicious a kind that nothing can reconcile a reflecting mind to it but the persuasion of its being an almost inevitable consequence of free discussion, and thus regarding it as the heavy price which must be

paid for this inestimable blessing. It is in two ways that the press thus produces its mischief. Private individuals, armed with no commission from any quarter, much less invested with authority from any power in the state, and bearing no certificate of any qualification to recommend them, assume the direction of periodical works, and do not give their names to the public. Their capacity for the task which they have undertaken is of course to be judged by the manner in which they perform it; about that there can be no difficulty or doubt. But their trustworthiness, either as relaters of facts or as guides of opinion, is a wholly different matter, and of that, the most material portion of the character which they ought to have, they furnish no vouchers whatever. They may be the most false and deceitful of human kind; they may be the most spiteful and malignant; they may be men whose names, if made known, would deprive every assertion they advanced of every claim to credit, and strip all they wrote and published of all chance of being believed or even listened to. They may have sinister and sordid views in putting forth their statements; then they may have a personal ground of quarrel with individuals, or with parties in the state or the church; and thus be the very last persons in the whole world whom any one would believe if the mask under which they lurk to assail their adversaries were torn away. Their narratives may be dictated by mercantile or by money speculations; and the persons who, ignorant of the source whence these stories proceed, rush to some market to invest their capital, would be loath to risk a shilling of it on the faith of their statement, did they know the purpose for which it was put forth. They may be rival authors as well as rival tradesmen, and may have published some translation of the same work, and thus have a direct interest in running down the succeeding translation; but they speak in the plural number, and the reader is utterly deceived, and supposes he is hearing the sentence of a just and impartial judge, when, in fact, the opposite party has, unknown to him, crawled upon the bench, and, personating the judge, delivers in a feigned voice sentence in his own favour. Again, their views may be pernicious to the state. They may be men reckless and abandoned, desirous of change for the confusion it produces, anxious to see the most desperate courses taken for the sake of that mischief, the risk of which would make all virtuous men dread even the most prudent and cautious innovations. They may be concealed partakers of abuse, creatures engendered in corruption and sustained in their noxious existence by the filth that first warmed them into life; their names if disclosed would make the defence which they undertake of oppression and misgovernment, their resistance to the people's rights and the people's improvement, only further those sacred interests; but they defend the misrule on which they fatten, and assail those who would reform it, with the appearance of pronouncing an impartial award upon a public question foreign to their own interests. It is endless to go through more particulars. Whoever has lived long in political society, but more especially they who have lived in courts of law, must full surely know that by such means as these are the people supplied with narratives of fact and statements of doctrine. The practice of deception becomes nearly universal. The readers are betrayed into a confidence which they never would bestow were they aware of the authority upon which what they read is grounded, and the views with which it is prepared and promulgated."

After this spice, the general result of sifting the inherent essence and checks upon democratic government will be thought tame; but we will conclude with a single passage, thus expressed:—"The particulars which we have now been examining furnish a very satisfactory answer to those in whose minds a democracy has become synonymous with anarchy or mob-government. When this idea strikes men they picture to themselves what they have witnessed or have heard of as passing at public meetings, where calm deliberation is not to be expected, because it is in truth by no means the thing for which these assemblies are convened. Excitement, mutual inflammation, adoption of propositions previously resolved upon, giving vent to strong sentiments that oppress the mind and demand relief by utterance, the play of the feelings, not the exercise of the understanding—in a word, action, not deliberation, are the objects of the meeting; and accordingly in most cases no one who differs from the multitude ever thinks of attending; all who come have, generally speaking, made up their minds; or where any division of opinion exists, the whole proceeding becomes a scene of fruitless noise, or possibly of dangerous confusion. This is anything rather than a picture of the popular proceedings even in the worst-regulated democracy. They who prefer that form of government praise a regular and feasible system of popular dominion, not the irregular, and uncontrolled, and disorderly proceedings of a lawless multitude. What they mean by a democracy is such a system as we have been examining, in which, although the people be the mainspring of the machine, their force is both exerted according to certain laws, and combined with other movements which still further direct its action, although it is always the essential characteristic of the system that all these balancing and regulating movements are themselves dependent upon the great mainspring itself, the people's power. It is true, as we shall afterwards find, that these checks and balances, for this very reason, can never be as effectual in a pure democracy as in a mixed government; but we have no right on that account to undervalue them, or to deny their operation, even in the purest democracy that can be formed."

*Scenes in the Sandwich Islands, and a Trip through Central America, 1837-42.* By J. J. Jarves, author of "History of the Sandwich Islands," &c. Pp. 341. London, Moxon.

THE present volume is a promised sequel to the "History," a work generally well spoken of, and seems to be equally deserving of a good report. A considerable portion of it, however, having already appeared in American and European periodicals, we are disinclined to search for its novelties. The remarks on the missionaries and their labours, which occupy some twenty-five pages (179 to 205), are perhaps the most important of the author's views, and are apparently written with sound sense and impartiality. He observes:—

"The influence which has been acquired by the American missionaries over the whole people, has by some been made a subject of complaint; such people desire the seed to be planted and the tree to grow, but would prevent its branches from leaning towards the source of its life and light. The missionaries do possess a great and important hold in the hearts of the people, and control to a great extent the public mind. But it has been honestly and openly acquired; it is what they were sent for. I



any one doubts the love and reverence with which these men are viewed by the great majority of the inhabitants, let him visit their households, and join with the missionary in his pastoral labours and excursions. Smiling faces and genuine hospitality will every where greet him; but more particularly within the range of their parochial districts, where years of faithful and disinterested service have endeared the populace to them."—"Numerically, church members bear a larger proportion throughout Hawaii to non-communicants than in the United States; a greater outward attention is exhibited towards the observance of its ceremonies than here; but it would be as incorrect, from these facts, to place their moral and religious standard upon a level with that of the American people, as from the number of common schools, the pupils that attend them, and the studies nominally pursued among the same people, to estimate their elementary knowledge and their system of education as highly as our own. Yet statistics by themselves would give that result, were the actual conditions and physiological differences between the two races kept from view."—"Church-members, of course, take the lead in doing honour to their teachers, but an outward decorum prevails even among the lowest orders. Crowds assemble for a meeting for prayer, or the expounding of the gospel. To a casual observer the impression would be conveyed that he was among a highly moral and religious community. For the time being, it is so. With some this deportment is sincere and permanent, but with the mass it is different; and it is no disparagement to the labours of the missionary to state, that a vast deal of hypocrisy exists among the people. Let the visitor go over the same road again, but under different circumstances. If he is desirous of witnessing the varied phases of their national character, let it be known that he is no missionary—for all strangers are divided into two classes, missionary and no missionary; the one being supposed to be favourable to the former, the other hostile. The disguise will then be stripped from off many who were on the previous occasion playing the missionary. Indeed, the lower orders have a phrase in respect to their external decorum and inward desires, which has become proverbial, and which will not bear repeating, but is singularly expressive of their actual feelings. It will be perceived that virtue is more valued for its good name than as a reality; that the dispositions of the mass are still sensual, and that much of the orderly and decorous conduct exhibited before was the result of a temporary restraint, and a desire to possess the good will of their superiors. The terrors of the law are also much in dread. The temptation to enter the church is equally great. All the chief rulers are professedly Christians; the high places are filled by such; it is one step towards preferment; to the native it has the value of a caste; it fixes him in the eyes of his fellows; consequently there is no self-denial an interested individual will not temporarily subject himself to, to attain the object of his ambition. I have known one, who having failed by all the customary arts, in convincing his pastor of his fitness to join in the communion, devise a most ingenious story to accomplish his purpose. He went to the missionary to confess a crime which he had meditated, the recollection of which hung heavily upon him. He said that some time before he had determined to murder him, and had actually approached his house by night with a cutlass, and had been deterred only by

an unexpected interruption, which caused him to retreat. The story as he related it, with all the attending circumstances, was so exceedingly plausible, and his manner so sincere and contrite, that for a while the missionary was staggered. But the falsehood was soon discovered, and he did not come again."—"It is still difficult to make the natives understand the nature of truth. They have been so accustomed, from their earliest years, to habits of deception, that with very many, perhaps the majority, it may be doubted whether any other sensation arises from the detection of a falsehood than mortification at being discovered. In no other point are they more obtuse, but this moral bluntness is gradually wearing away. Licentiousness is the chief vice of the nation; not that they are much worse in this respect than nations generally residing within the tropics, but it continues to be their most prominent trait. A few years ago, in its protean forms, it was common to all, and as undisguised as the light of day. Now it hides its head, and seeks a new garment to conceal its foul markings. The following table of crime for Oahu will serve to shew the proportion of other offences to those of sensuality. It is taken from the Kumu Hawaii, of January 16, 1839, a native paper, but the period embraced in the report is not given. And it should be recollected that but a small proportion of the latter offences are ever detected or exposed. A number of foreigners are embraced in the list, chiefly for riot, mutiny, and desertion.

Offences.	
Manslaughter . . . 4	Seduction . . . 18
Theft . . . . . 48	Lewdness . . . 81
Riot . . . . . 32	Adultery . . . 246
False witness . . 48	
Desertion . . . . 39	345
Mutiny . . . . . 15	
177	

The fact appears incontrovertible, that there yet exists in the nation a large body of people who are equally disposed to religious rites or to acts of a different character, as may be most accordant to the taste of those whom they wish to gratify. Another generation must arise, with better homes and more civil and religious advantages, before the habits of the old are sufficiently undermined. While evidence for the most favourable view of missionary labour to a partial investigator appears conclusive, ample grounds for the opposite opinion exist. The truth lies in neither extreme. The friends of humanity have just cause to be grateful that so much has been accomplished, and should labour in earnestness that the remaining dark spots may be washed white."

With these sensible and unprejudiced statements, we commit the volume, its native descriptions, map, embellishments, and other matter, to readers, who cannot fail to be pleased with its various and useful intelligence. A visit to the famous volcano of Kilauea, or the mountain, is among its principal features. There the author and his party "occasionally came upon wild geese which were very tame;" and found raspberries on gigantic bushes, like trees, five inches in circumference. The volcano itself is described as "the mightiest and most wonderful of earth's safety-valves. As we gazed, its immensity grew upon us. More and more we realised its vastness; the stupendous area of the whole became more apparent by analysing its parts. Vesuvius might easily have lost itself in that pit. All was black, with occasional gleamings of red, like the forkings of lightning in a dense thunder-cloud. It looked like the ruins of some mighty conflagration, from which

the smoke and flame still rose, and at any moment liable to break out again, fiercer than before. At the farther extremity, a bright light shewed itself, like the flickering flame of half-extinguished embers, and all was silent except the occasional hissing of gases and steam."

Poor Vesuvius! to look like a cottage-chimney in comparison with this engine-house monster!

*The National Atlas of Historical, Commercial, and Political Geography, constructed from the most recent and authentic Sources, by Alex. Keith Johnston, F.R.G.S.; accompanied by Maps and Illustrations of the Physical Geography of the Globe, by Dr. Heinrich Berghaus; and an Ethnographic Map of Europe, by Dr. Gustaf Kohnst. Edinburgh, Johnstone and Johnston; Glasgow, Lumsden and Son, and R. Weir; London, Simpkin and Marshall, Whittaker and Co., W. Smith, and R. Groombridge; Dublin, J. Cumming.*

We have been so gratified by a study of the illustrations of physical geography before us, that we give, with the exception of individual honorary titles, the title-page of the *National Atlas* at length, in order that our numerous readers may not have reason to complain hereafter, when the work becomes generally known and universally valued, as it must become, that proper intimation had not been given to them where it could be procured. It is truly a splendid publication, and fully deserves not only the distinctive name it bears, but also national patronage. We have not seen the forty-one maps of general geography, and know not whether they are yet ready for issue; but this we know, that if they be executed in the style and with the minuteness and accuracy of the five illustrations of physical geography, a more complete atlas will not exist. These latter comprise—but on a much larger scale and more complete than the German edition—four by Prof. Berghaus: the first, Humboldt's system of isothermal lines, or the curves of equal temperature; second, the geographical distribution of the currents of air—the perennial, periodical, and variable winds—and the regions of prevalent hurricanes; third, the distribution and cultivation of the most important plants—the districts occupied by the different kinds of grain, &c.; and fourth, the mountain-chains in Asia and Europe. The fifth, by Dr. Kohnst, is an ethnographic map of Europe, or the different nations traced and graphically delineated according to race, language, religion, and form of government.

This number or volume, although possibly a specimen one, contains also full explanatory notes, tabular illustrations of the plates, an essay by Humboldt, &c., is complete in all regards to physical geography, and cannot be too highly commended.

*Almanacs, 1844.*

A BATCH published by the Stationers' Company—the Farmer's—the Family—the Gardener's—the Lady's and Gentleman's Diary—the Mechanic's—Moore's—Partridge's—and White's, each with characteristic and ample information.

*Allanston, or the Infidel.* Edited by Lady Chatterton. 3 vols. London, Newby.

We have so often and sincerely paid our humble tribute of praise to Lady Chatterton's own literary productions, that we regret to have to differ from her in the estimate which, as she states in a preface, induced her to be the editor of this publication. We dislike it much. There is a mixture of earth and heaven in it, which

revolts our sense of what is right on earth, or proper towards heaven. It does not do to mingle infidelity with glimpses of immortal felicity through human means; and particularly when these means are simply the seduction of angelic women. The ideas are dissonant; and a hero first marrying for lucre, and then debauching wherever his passions are excited, would (any how) be odious enough; but when he is always preaching about it, and would make it appear as if he would make himself believe that he only wanted to possess Ann, Mary, Helen, Matilda, or Wilhelmina, because they were so good and virtuous (as well as so beautiful and desirable) that they were likely to guide him on the path to heaven,—it becomes a moral absurdity, and calculated to confound the minds of readers who are led away by the sentiments they find in interesting story-books. Too old to be injured by the confusion, we nevertheless must censure *Allanston* as a work of the tendency of which we are sure neither the author nor the editor took a considerate view. And, under the circumstances, that is all we have to say.

*The Artizan: a Monthly Journal of Operative Arts.* Vol. I. London, Simpkin and Marshall. 1844.

Its first volume (1843) completed. The *Architect*, and two other minor periodicals, have been incorporated with the *Artizan* for 1844.

*Mrs. Opie's Works.* Vol. I. London, Longman and Co.

THE commencement of a series of Mrs. Opie's popular novels, and containing *Father and Daughter*, and *Temper*, or *Domestic Scenes*. The public cannot have so far forgotten the merit of these productions as to render any laudation on our part necessary. The first is a natural and very affecting story; and the last exhibits in its true light the curse of family curses, a bad temper.

*Penmanship, Theoretical and Practical.* Illustrated and explained by B. F. Foster. Pp. 72. London, Souter and Law.

To this lesson-book there is a sound and sensible introduction in favour of the elder and usual method of teaching penmanship, by beginning with large pot-hooks, straight lines, and letters, rather than aiming at more rapid acquisition by dashing at once into cursive writing, as if no elements were necessary. The art is of great importance, and we much approve of Mr. Foster's plan and examples. Few people have more reason to desire that mss. should be legible than editors of public journals and printers (though the latter seem to possess the power of making out any thing and every thing); and it is among their greatest annoyances to discover that a neat tempting-looking communication is next to an impossibility to decipher; that the unknown proper names must be all guess-work, and that the author has not only some peculiar fashions of his own for particular letters, but never by any chance crosses his *i*'s or dots his *s*'s. In other cases the *r*'s, *n*'s, *m*'s, *i*'s, *u*'s, *v*'s, *w*'s, are alike; the *p*'s are as short as the *h*'s, or the *h*'s as long as the *p*'s; the *a*'s and *o*'s indistinguishable one from the other; and, in short, such a careless similarity throughout, that the inventor of letters could make nothing certain out of the scrawl. There is a sort of running-hand prevalent in ladies' boarding-schools apparently most easy and plain, but come to read it if you can; and even if it were a *billet-doux* from the prettiest girl of the lot, it defies interpretation. It was known of one great chancery lawyer that he could not make out his own

written opinions, and had only one clerk who could, upon whose death all his master's oracular law became a dead letter. We once saw an epistle brought back to a friend of ours, whose servant had orders to bring back the answer, but brought only a message that the party to whom it was addressed could not read it. "Stupid ass!" exclaimed the writer; but when he tried, he could not read it himself. To avoid all such perplexities, vexations, and mistakes, it is well to learn a good round, legible hand; and for those who wish to do so, and not live to puzzle other folks for ever, we can safely recommend this treatise.

*Character of the late W. Wilberforce.* By James Chipchase. Pp. 24. London, W. Strange.

A LECTURE delivered in New Jersey, U. S., in July last: it eulogises Wilberforce for many excellent qualities and acts, but does not say a word about slavery, or its abolition. This is indeed Hamlet with the character of Hamlet omitted by special desire.

*Reading-Book for the Use of Female Schools.* Pp. 408. London, Groombridge.

A CAPITAL miscellaneous collection of prose and verse, which reflects great credit on the taste and judgment of the Commissioners of National Education, under whose direction it is published.

*Thoughts and Reflections on Sickness and Affliction.* By Dr. A. R. Sanderson. Pp. 392. London, Hatchards.

THE good feeling of this volume will make it a friend and solace to the sick and afflicted.

#### ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE LAND OF GOSHEN IDENTIFIED BY HIEROGLYPHIC DISCOVERY.

MY DEAR SIR,—It may be interesting to your biblical and clerical readers to mention that the recent Egyptian discoveries alluded to in my last communication (see *Literary Gazette* of Dec. 23) bear upon the Mosaic history as much as on that of Manetho, if not more—giving us the real land of Goshen, hitherto a problem, the real works of the Israelites, and the real Pharaohs who protected and persecuted them, with as much certainty as the builders of the pyramids and labyrinth.

The Labyrinth of the Faïoum or Ph-iom—the Lake—is demonstrably the treasure-city of Pithom, built by the enslaved Israelites in the land of Goshen. It consisted, as described by Herodotus, of twelve halls or palaces (according to the number of the twelve tribes), which caused him to bring it down to the age of the twelve kings and Psammetichus, in the sixth century B.C.—long after the age of Dedalus, who copied it. These contained 3000 chambers—1500 above ground, for the court of Pharaoh; and 1500 under ground, questionless for his treasures.

It was built in the eight years of the joint reign of Lachares or Osirtesen III., and Amenemes or Amonemkê III., A.C. 1562 to 1554, according to the true chronology of the monuments compared with the astronomical dates of the *Chronicon Vetus*, or Old Egyptian Chronicle—a record older than Manetho, and agreeing in every respect with the original Hebrew text of the Pentateuch, which was also written or commenced in Egypt by a man "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians," so that this agreement is not surprising.

In other words, the Labyrinth of the Ph-iom, or treasure-city of Pithom, was begun about seventy-three years after the death of Joseph, A.C. 1635, when, or soon after which, "a new

king, who knew not Joseph," reigned, i. e. Osirtesen III. or Lachares, A.C. 1600. It was built about nine years after the birth of Menes, A.C. 1571, when the bondage was at its height.

But, before proceeding, it should be mentioned that the Pharaoh who promoted Joseph, A.C. 1715, was Amonemkê I., during the joint reign of himself and Osirtesen I., which began A.C. 1728, the year of Joseph's arrival in Egypt: the prenominial shield or title of Amonemkê I. Saphthpan, or Saph-nathph, having the identical title of the ring which Pharaoh put on Joseph's finger, as I had the pleasure of explaining at the Royal Society of Literature in 1830, thirteen years before the present discoveries.

The beauty of the subject is, however, this. The Labyrinth of the Ph-iom was, according to Pliny, built by Petesucus or Tithoes, who have been taken for unknown kings of Egypt by Sir G. Wilkinson and every previous writer. But when we learn from the Egyptian historian, Chæremôn, that the Egyptian names of Joseph and Moses were Peteseph and Tisithes, no question can remain as to who are meant by Petesucus and Tithoes. It is as much as to say that this "greatest of all works of man," as Pliny calls it, was erected and excavated by the twelve tribes of Israel.

But another account brings it more critically to the interval that separated the ages of Peteseph and Tisithes. Demoteles, cited by Pliny, acquaints us that it was the palace of Motherudes (called King Motherus by Sir G. Wilkinson), which is a self-evident anagram of Thermuthis (the syllables being only transposed—a common practice or accident among ancient calligraphers)—the name of Pharaoh's daughter, who preserved the life of Moses, according to Josephus.

She was likewise called Merris, according to the Jewish historian Artapanus, who acquaints us that Moses, in the thirtieth year of his age, led an Egyptian army to Ethiopia, and there built its capital city Meroë, so named in honour of Merris—hence the true Merois of the Labyrinth? But he further tells us that Merris was married to a prince named Chenophores, who built the temple of Kessa, as he names Goshen (the Labyrinth was a temple of the Sun according to other authorities of Pliny); and Coscharis is one of the names of Amenemes or Amonemkê III., the actual builder of the Labyrinth.

I have digested the evidence into the form of a table, from the building of the first pyramid by Shupho or Cheops, to that of the third by Mycerinus and Nitocris, to be transmitted you as soon as possible; but I think the above will satisfy you that the apocryphal history of the Israelites, which is precisely of the same authority as Manetho or any other profane historian of antiquity, is as much confirmed by monumental discovery as the assertions of that writer regarding the Labyrinth, with the further advantage of the whole being in beautiful accordance with the inspired Mosaic record: to the geographical elements of which it affords new and contemporaneous illustration, by giving us Pithom and Goshen in their true place—the island of the Nile above Memphis and the Delta, and the region of bricks in place of the stony region east of the Nile, where Goshen and its cities have been hitherto referred to mere guess-work.

The Bank of England, covering eleven acres with its cellars for treasure, reminds us of this bank of the Pharaohs, the labyrinthine difficulties of which are only explicable on the ground of security, as fully explained in the account



of the treasury of Rhampinitus or Remphis, given by Herodotus and Diodorus—in all probability derived from the same source, for Rhampinitus belongs to the age of the pyramids; and if so, the history refers to the treasure-city of Ramesses. The Labyrinths of Lemnos and Crete were derived from these oriental treasure-cities, the mysterious windings of which were misunderstood or misinterpreted by the Greeks.—I am, my dear sir, ever yours faithfully,  
J. CULLIMORE.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Jan. 26.—Mr. Brande, "On fermentation." It is the privilege of men of certain standing and position in science to admonish the theorist, to exhibit facts that do, or seem to, question his speculations, and point out the probable road to truth, or the farther evidences wanting to prove that the path pursued is a right one. To no two men would this privilege be more readily and universally yielded than to Professors Faraday and Brande. Why, we are not about to, nor need we, explain. All who know them, and their careful experimental labours, will at once supply the reason. The remark merely occurred to us from the fact of their both having at the first two evening meetings of the institution appeared in the character of Mentor—the former on the 19th inst. (see our last No.), and the latter on the occasion that we chronicle here, when he directed attention to a class of chemical actions which have lately attracted much attention, and which are in themselves exceedingly curious and important. They are cases in which chemical combinations and decompositions are brought about by causes apparently independent of chemical affinity properly so called; in which bodies themselves to all appearance passive induce chemical action, seemingly, in some instances, by their mere presence or contact—by "an action of presence," as it has been termed; whilst in others, a body itself in a state of change seems to possess a power of communicating the same or a similar tendency to change in other bodies. This latter expression is apparently founded upon the dynamic law, "that a molecule set in motion by any power can impart its own motion to another molecule with which it may be in contact"—an axiom true enough as far as it goes; but not, as Mr. Brande thought, and as he proceeded to shew, logically applicable to those cases of chemical action attempted to be explained by it. The true cause he considered to be entirely unknown. It may be called *contact*, or *catalysis*, or *communicated motion*, or *molecular impulse*; but these are mere terms expressive of a hidden agency; and the chemists who have espoused the molecular theory of communicated motion seem to forget that motion, though it may impart, cannot generate, force, and that whatever the moving body gives, it must itself lose. The cause of these phenomena, like that of affinity in the ordinary acceptance of the term, is hidden. In cases of chemical action it is said that the results are brought about by the exertion of the mutual affinities of the acting bodies. But in those coming under the denomination of catalytic or contact action, or action by presence, no such play of affinities and mutual interchange of elements can be detected. And it is curious that platinum, a body very inert in reference to its common and characteristic chemical inactivity, is the substance of all others the most remarkable for its catalytic powers. This was evidenced by the action of spungy

platinum over a hydrogen jet; itself becoming red hot, and then igniting the hydrogen. Also by a platinum wire ignited over a gas jet, and the glowing lamp this metal continues to exhibit so long as it may be in contact with ether vapour. Other metals at higher temperatures, charcoal, pumice, and even glass, have somewhat similar properties. Another instance of this catalytic action exhibited, was that of the oxide of manganese or copper on the fused chlorate of potash. The oxides themselves undergo no change, nor are they or the platinum in any state of chemical change when they induce activity. These appear to be pure contact cases.

Now, in reference to the statement, "that chemical action begets chemical action," "that molecules in motion impart motion to quiescent molecules," certain instances have been brought forward to shew that something more than catalysis is at work, inasmuch as the body inducing action must itself be in a state of activity. One is, that separately platinum is passive and silver active in nitric acid—the former inert, the latter dissolved; but conjointly, as when an alloy of these metals is plunged into nitric acid, both metals are active; the platinum, finding the silver active, follows, as it were, its example, and is oxidised and dissolved by the acid. The facts are curious and valuable; but as to any particular mystery or peculiarity attaching to them, it appears to Mr. Brande to be no greater than that which attaches to all the other modifications of the action of force. They are all equally inexplicable and hidden as to their cause; and the mere invention of terms makes their origin no more apparent than is that of any other form of chemical action, or that of gravitation.

Are these "catalytic" actions in any way illustrative of those curious changes and phenomena included under the term *vinous fermentation*, by which is meant the resolution of sugar under the influence of a ferment into carbonic acid and alcohol? Here a kind of magic power attaches to the ferment, something like that of the electric current. If a current of electricity be passed through a solution of sulphate of soda, the latter will be resolved into sulphuric acid and soda. And if sugar be submitted to the action of yeast, its elements will be rearranged by slow degrees into carbonic acid and alcohol, two new proximate elements, existing, as shewn, in the constitution of sugar. This new arrangement of the ultimate elements of sugar, however, can only be achieved under the influence of a ferment: that is, in the 1st place, an organised body; 2dly, an azotised organic body; 3dly, an azotised organic body itself in a state of change or decomposition. These conditions are well supplied by yeast, though gluten, albumen, membrane, and other vegetable and animal products containing azote and in a certain stage of their decomposition, may be substituted.

How does the yeast act? Is fermentation a case of catalysis? Is it the mere contact of the yeast? According to this view, the change in the yeast itself is rather accidental than necessary. Its elements are no way concerned in the result, which is only a new arrangement of the elements of sugar. But it does seem necessary to induce the change that the yeast itself should be in a state of change, or, according to Liebig, that the chemical action going on in the yeast should influence the sugar to follow its example, and set up a chemical action tending to form alcohol and carbonic acid. Such peculiar condition, chemical or whatever it may be, is, at all events, required; and hence it can

be understood how certain substances, such as acids, kreosote, turpentine, &c., by opposing or destroying that condition, may arrest fermentation, and how it is that grape-juice only ferments when exposed to air, because the ferment which it contains is put into an active state by the absorption of oxygen.

But another curious part of the history of yeast is, that it is not only an azotised but an organised substance, and that it actually vegetates. Yeast examined microscopically consists of globules and ovoid vesicles, which gradually develop themselves, forming rows or chains—the *torula cerevisiae* of Turpin. These globules subside from a mixture of yeast and water; the film on the surface being another microscopic vegetable—the *micoderma cerevisiae* of Desmazieres.

These germs, then, must be supposed to exist in saccharine fruits and seed, and to grow or increase under certain favourable conditions. When they act upon pure sugar, they are supposed to decay, and not to be reproduced; so that, in such cases, as fermentation advances, the yeast disappears, and is decomposed. But in others, as in the fermentation of wort, they are reproduced, and there results an increase of, or new production of, yeast; and it is thought that the growth of these germs of the ferment plant requires *manure*, as it were, that is, an azotised body, which it does find in wort, but not in sugar fermentation.

Now Mr. Brande is of opinion, that a particular chemical state or condition of azotised matter is requisite to confer upon it the powers of a ferment; and that the same conditions may be propitious to the development of the microscopic fungi, which are said to be always at the same time discernible in it. He considers that farther proofs are wanting to demonstrate the absolute necessity of cryptogamic vegetation to all cases of alcoholic fermentation. And also that it is quite improbable, as some have imagined, that the whole phenomena of fermentation are referable to the growth of the microscopic plants; more especially as cases might be adduced of somewhat analogous changes, where the circumstances are such as to exclude all probability of the interference of vital agents.

Mr. Brande also referred to certain hypotheses in which animalcules are supposed to be concerned in the phenomena of fermentation, and exhibited some excellent drawings of the appearance of yeast in its different vegetative stages from a work of Mitscherlich, for which he said he was indebted to Professor Graham. In conclusion, he adverted to several modes of preparing what has been called artificial or extemporaneous yeast, and pointed the attention of his audience to a process of fermentation which was going on in the room, in which good beer was obtained without the interference of yeast, or any other added ferment. The wort, Mr. Brande said, was made as usual, and boiled with the hops; then allowed to cool down to blood-heat, and the whole introduced into a cask, set an end, so as within an inch or two to fill it. The cask is then made quite airtight, except that a tube, of about half an inch diameter, is fixed into the head, and bent so as to dip into a dish of water: in a warm cellar fermentation soon comes on (though no yeast, nor any exposure to air in coolers, has been resorted to), and continues for some days or weeks, according to the quantity operated upon; the carbonic acid bubbles off by the bent tube, and when this ceases, the tube is taken out, the hole being carefully stopped by a peg, and the cask and its contents left to itself till the beer

becomes fine—it may then be used from the cask, or bottled.

#### ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 24.—Dr. Hodgkin in the chair. The first paper was by Mr. Masterson, wherein the inhabitants of Vernet des Bains, in the Eastern Pyrenees, are described as "long heads," very few round heads having been found amongst them. They are of short stature, of swarthy complexion, particularly industrious and moral, and altogether different from the Basques. Many Spanish words have been traced in their language; and some of the inhabitants are said to be descended from the Moors, who took refuge in these mountains after the terrible defeat they suffered from Charles Martel. The second paper was by Sir A. F. de Ritgen, professor of obstetrics at Giessen, entitled "A comparative view of the pelvis in the different varieties of mankind." It was strictly professional in fact, and truly German in theory. The speculations of the professor are nevertheless very ingenious. He believes that whilst that part of the pelvis which is above the brim may be compared to the skull, and bearing some relation to it, the inferior portion may be compared to the face—the seat of the senses. The secretary, Dr. King, introduced this paper to the society as containing matter of novel interest in the study of man, and stated that it was manifestly an error to consider the cranium as the sole or chief point of national distinction, and that it would be one of the objects of the Ethnological Society to compare the several portions of the skeleton in different nations. The third paper was by Mr. Bayle St. John, "On the Mongols." They are characterised by the author as the nation which left their native seat, under the conduct of Ghengis Khan, and exercised a temporary sway over a large portion of the East. "According to Rachid-eddin, the name (which, used as an adjective, signifies 'valorous,' 'courageous') was first bestowed on the numerous progeny of Alung-goa, mother of Budantzar, tenth ancestor of Ghengis Khan, about the year 1000, and must have been afterwards applied by extension to the subjects of Budantzar; for, at the birth of his illustrious descendant, the Mongols were already a powerful people. The gheers, or felt tents, of this pastoral people were originally pitched amidst the mountains and forests on the south-eastern banks of Lake Baikal round the mouth of the Selenga, which, flowing from the very heart of Mongolia, seemed to tempt them upwards to the land which they afterwards occupied. They settled also in the islands of the lake: and Olkhon is still inhabited by their descendants (the Buriats), who possess fine herds of cattle; cultivate the ground, which they carefully irrigate by little runnels derived from their rare springs; hunt wolves, bears, and squirrels, and cross over to the southern shores of the lake to capture the seal. It was in such a situation that the Mongols grew up, scarcely keeping pace with its neighbours in knowledge and civilisation until the birth of the great Temugin—by some, derived from a smith; by others, from an ancient family who introduced the use of forges into the country; by the Chinese, from the blue wolves and white goats, which they assert to be the ancestors of all the Mongols; but, as has already been observed, by Rachid-eddin and other credible authorities, from Budantzar, son of Alung-goa. There are two periods in the history of Mongolia since the days of Ghengis Khan: the first extends through the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth

centuries; the seventeenth was an age of transition; the second continues to our own day. During all this time there may be observed a gradual revolution in the manners and character of the Mongols, amply accounted for by the changes in their political condition and religious ideas.

#### SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Jan. 31.—Mr. T. Hoblyn in the chair. A paper by Mr. Heaton, "On the principal cause of the rocking motion of locomotive engines and railway carriages." The author considers the unpleasant motion experienced in railway travelling to be chiefly attributable to the imperfect equilibrium of the wheels: heavier in one part than another, they cause the rocking and jumping of the carriages. A difference of weight in different sides of the same wheel, to the extent of six or seven pounds, is frequent. And the author says, if the wheels were perfectly equilibrated, they would revolve without any oscillating movement, the frame would remain steady, and the number of revolutions with the same power be considerably increased. The author illustrated his views with experiments and models. The subject is to be brought forward again at an early meeting.

#### PARIS LETTER.

Paris, Jan. 26, 1844.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of 22d January.—MM. Dufrenoy and Brongniart delivered their report favourable to M. Rozet's memoir on the volcanoes of Auvergne. The author intends publishing it as a separate work.

M. Gasparin attributes the overflowings of the Rhone during the last few years to the prevalence of the wet S.E., S., and S.W. winds. A contrast of four years gives the following result:

	S.E.	S.	S.W.	TOTAL.
From 1835 to 1838	28	141	12	181
From 1839 to 1842	51	149	22	222

He proposes to treat, in a second memoir, of means to oppose or to provide against the floods of the Rhone.

M. Fremy described a new method of obtaining with great facility the metals osmium and iridium from the platinum mines, by calculating the residue of the platinum ore with nitre. The resulting osmate and iridate are treated with nitric acid, which disengages osmic acid, to be condensed in a concentrated solution of potash. The residue, after being well washed, is submitted to hydro-chloric acid, which dissolves the oxide of iridium. And thus are obtained osmium in the state of osmate of potash, and iridium as a soluble chloride.

M. Biot presented the whole of the articles published recently by him in the *Journal des Savants*, wherein he had undertaken to expose the history of astronomy relating to the theory of the moon. His labours extend to Greek and Arab records. He reiterated his opinion as to the pretended discovery of the lunar variation by Aboulwefa.

French Antiquarian Intelligence.—The Comité Historique has decided on publishing the whole or part of the original accounts of expenses incurred by the Cardinal d'Amboise, minister to Louis XII., in building the magnificent Chateau du Gaillon in Normandy. The most valuable information is contained in these documents concerning the prices of all materials for building, labour, works of art, &c., at the time to which they relate, and also concerning the names of several French artists and architects.—The Sainte Chapelle at

Riom, in Auvergne, after a long period of desecration, is about to be restored to the church, and completely repaired in the original style. Much attention is now turned in France to the mediæval monuments of Auvergne,—a district peculiarly interesting for these as well as its geological riches. [If we are not mistaken, more than one elaborate work has lately issued from the French press illustrative of the antiquities of that district. We can mention in particular *L'Auvergne au Moyen Age*, by M. Branche; a well-illustrated book. *Ed. L. G.*]—The comitè has lately received a communication from M. Lassaulx, one of its foreign correspondents at Cologne, in which he states that he has been able in Rhenish Prussia to construct village churches in a pure style of mediæval architecture, with a steeple, for the small sum of 11,000 to 13,000 francs, or about 440*l.* to 520*l.* each. He has built a church with three aisles for 30,000 to 35,000 francs, or 1200*l.* to 1400*l.*; rubble stone being the principal material, and ashlar being used very sparingly. Several churches are now building in Normandy, and in the mediæval style, at unusually small cost.

M. Ardent, of Limoges, has lately published a small work on the enamellers of Limoges and their works during the middle ages. It contains, among other curious matter, the copy of a manuscript of the sixteenth century upon the making of enamels, with various receipts for the process. Another curious book has been published, on the pilgrimage of the Flagellants at Strasburg in 1349; containing extracts from a ms. chronicle of 1362, drawn up by one of the clergy of the cathedral. The large work of the Rev. MM. Martin and Cabier upon the cathedral of Bourges is going on in excellent style. That part which illustrates the stained glass windows is peculiarly good. The atlas of plates is on what the French publishers call "Atlantic folio." It is illustrated by examples from Salisbury and Cologne.

In order to stop the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of country places in France from selling objects of mediæval art contained in churches to dealers in curiosities, many bishops have now insisted on each beneficed clergyman making out an exact inventory of all objects whatsoever in his church, and returning it to the central diocesan archives. He is thus held responsible for the articles in the inventory, and no sale can take place without the bishop's permission.—The French chambers now vote 600,000 francs (24,000*l.*) per annum for the preservation of national historical monuments, and the departments give 900,000 fr. (36,000*l.*) per annum more for the same purpose. The minister of public worship has 1,600,000 fr. (64,000*l.*) per annum for the repairs of cathedrals alone, and the towns in which they are situated give 1,000,000 fr. (40,000*l.*) per annum more.

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED.

##### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, Jan. 26.—The following degrees were conferred:—

*Masters of Arts*.—C. Kemble, Wadham Coll. grad. compounder; the Lord Viscount Cranley, P. L. D. Acland, Rev. T. D'Oyly Walters, Christ Church; Rev. H. Hill, Rev. C. C. Domville, Wadham College; Rev. W. Thomson, scholar, Rev. T. H. Chase, Michael below, Queen's College; Hon. A. F. O. Liddell, fellow of All Souls' College; Rev. A. A. Hunt, Rev. G. B. Norcote, Exeter College; Rev. C. H. White, Oriel Coll. Rev. W. Rogers, Balliol College; Rev. H. Bennett, fellow of Worcester College.

*Bachelors of Arts*.—H. G. Livius, Edmund Hall; A. Abud, Wadham College; M. B. Edgell, Oriel College; W. H. T. Hutchins, scholar, M. W. F. Thursty, C. E. G. Gledy, J. M. Foster, Lincoln College; J. Smith, Univ. College; J. W. Sydenham, Balliol College; J.

V. Rich  
R. Low  
Church  
CAME  
conferre  
Honora  
Nelson,  
College  
H. Seyn  
H. Seyn  
E. Birc  
College  
Bach  
Smith  
left by  
mencing  
mathem  
judged—  
(senior)  
lege (se

Jan. 2  
The pr  
cial fo  
the mo  
gentle  
of abso  
result  
regulat  
ly for t  
petent,  
for any  
or the  
would  
to whi  
become  
village  
A gene  
lution  
that it  
selves  
was fun  
art. 22  
mission  
ing, sh  
followi  
subject  
the bu  
journe

LITE  
Mond  
S.E.M.;  
Tuesda  
Wednes  
Thurs  
of Liter  
Friday  
Royal I  
Saturn  
Medical

Briti  
day, wi  
private  
of the  
found  
have n  
tial na

The Pe  
by E  
II.  
A VERY  
original  
artists  
Robert  
Parris,  
Leitch,  
steel in  
People's  
dach, M  
from M

V. Richards, C. W. F. Glyn, T. O. Blackall, students.  
R. Lowndes, R. L. Lopes, C. G. Doughton, Christ  
Church.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 24.—The following degrees were  
conferred:—

*Honorary Masters of Arts.*—The Right Hon. the Earl  
Nelson, Trinity College; Lord J. de B. Browne, Magd.  
College; the Hon. A. R. S. Rice, T. A. Babington, H.  
H. Seymour, Trinity College.

*Masters of Arts.*—Rev. R. Ainslie, Emmanuel Coll.;  
E. Birch, St. John's College; J. S. Hiley, St. John's  
College.

*Bachelor of Arts.*—J. H. Buck, Christ's College.

*Smith's Prizes.*—The two annual prizes of 25l. each,  
left by Dr. Smith, late master of Trinity, to two com-  
mencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in  
mathematics and natural philosophy, have been ad-  
judged—1. G. W. Hemming, B.A., St. John's College  
(senior wrangler); 2. W. B. Hopkins, B.A., Caius Col-  
lege (second wrangler).

#### ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 20.—Prof. H. H. Wilson in the chair.  
The proceedings of the day were declared  
special for the purpose of making provision for  
the more ready admission into the society of  
gentlemen visiting England on temporary leave  
of absence from their services in India. The  
result of the discussion was, that the existing  
regulations were declared to provide sufficiently  
for the object in view; as it would be com-  
petent, under a liberal interpretation of art. 49,  
for any members of the services of the crown  
or the East India Company, whose usual abode  
would be in the presidencies and settlements  
to which they were permanently attached, to  
become non-resident members; for which pri-  
vilege the annual payment would be two guineas.  
A general hope was expressed that this resolu-  
tion would become extensively known; and  
that it would lead many persons to avail them-  
selves of the benefits which it holds out. It  
was further resolved, that, in modification of  
art. 22 of the regulations, all candidates for ad-  
mission into the society, proposed at one meet-  
ing, should in future be balloted for at the  
following meeting. The discussion of these  
subjects having occupied the time allotted to  
the business of the day, the meeting was ad-  
journed to the 3d of February.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR

##### THE ENSUING WEEK:—

*Monday.*—Entomological, 8 P.M.; British Architects,  
8 P.M.; Chemical, 8 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.  
*Tuesday.*—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.  
*Wednesday.*—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.  
*Thursday.*—Royal, 8 P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; R. S.  
of Literature, 4 P.M.; Medico-Botanical, 8 P.M.  
*Friday.*—Astronomical (anniversary meeting), 3 P.M.;  
Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.; Philological, 8 P.M.;  
*Saturday.*—Royal Botanic, 4 P.M.; Westminster  
Medical, 8 P.M.

#### FINE ARTS.

*British Gallery* was visible for a peep yester-  
day, with the works of modern artists, and the  
private view takes place to-day. Though some  
of the great guns are absent, the whole will be  
found honourable to our native school. We  
have no time for detailed commentary, and par-  
tial naming would be injustice.

*The People's Gallery of Engravings, &c.* Edited  
by Rev. G. N. Wright, M.A. Parts I. and  
II. 4to. Fisher, Son, and Co.

A VERY cheap re-issue of fine engravings, after  
originals from a score of our most eminent  
artists—Lawrence, Turner, Stanfield, Prout,  
Roberts, Allom, Hayter, Maclicoe, Chalmers,  
Parish, Stephanoft, Catermole, Pickersgill,  
Leitch, Bartlett, &c.—and with four plates on  
steel in each Part. It may well be called the  
*People's Gallery*, when a brave likeness of Lyn-  
dey, from Lawrence—a sweet likeness of L.E.L.,  
from Maclicoe—a humorous scene, from Jen-

kins—a beautiful landscape, by Allom—or a  
rich interior, by Harding, can be had at three-  
pence a piece. Such are among the attractions  
of the first two Parts.

*Engravings from the Works of Sir Thomas Law-  
rence, P.R.A.* Part XIV. London, Graves  
and Warmsley.

WE are afraid that we have had little or no regu-  
larity in our notice of this publication; but  
having Part XIV. now before us, we have to  
mention the portraits of Henry Viscount Mel-  
ville, engraved by E. M. Jones, and Sir Walter  
Scott, by W. Humphrey, and both pleasing  
likenesses of these distinguished men. The  
third is "the Rose-bud," engraved by J. R.  
Jackson, and representing the present Lady  
Ashley when a child. Though not a Reynolds,  
it is a fine Lawrence, and one of the most strik-  
ing infantile countenances that can be imagined.

*Domestic Felicity. The Pet.* Painted by W.  
Hunt; on stone by T. Fairland. Graves  
and Warmsley.

Two of a series from the characteristic, and  
often *Morlandish*, water-colour paintings of this  
clever and original artist. His rustic figures  
are true to nature; his animals not always  
quite so perfect. The "Domestic Felicity" (boy  
with a cat) exhibits this in a slight degree, by  
giving expression to the animal, which is not  
quite feline; but "the Pet" (a pig in the arms  
of a ploughboy) is a capital bit. The agricul-  
tural interests are here more amusingly sup-  
ported than at the best anti-league meeting.

*Morning of the Chase, Haddon-Hall in the Olden  
Times.* Painted by Fred. Taylor. Engraved  
by H. T. Ryall. Graves and Warmsley.

THIS superb scene of cavaliers and fair ladies,  
serving-men and retainers, horses, hounds,  
hawks, and all the paraphernalia of noble  
sporting in "the olden times," is altogether a  
delightful production. The images are pleas-  
ing, the forms, both human and animal, beau-  
tiful and spirited, the costume picturesque,  
the grouping excellent, and the whole animated  
and full of action. In speaking of the costume,  
however, we are not sure that the ladies'  
dresses are such as were adopted for riding out  
to the chase, so much as for the interior of their  
halls and chambers? In the execution of the  
plate Mr. Ryall has done ample justice to Mr.  
Taylor; and when we say of the latter that his  
work might be taken for an Edwin Landseer,  
without much if any disparagement, we have  
paid him at once the highest compliment his  
deserts could crave.

#### SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

##### WONDERFUL PHENOMENA.

By the last despatches from Van Dieman's  
Land, not yet published, nor even noticed else-  
where, accounts have reached us of the occur-  
rence of some very wonderful phenomena in  
that quarter of the earth. At midnight the  
natives were suddenly alarmed by a violent  
explosion, which threw some of them out of  
their beds, and caused the rest to rise in ex-  
treme hurry. The houses were soon emptied  
of inhabitants; and much agitated inquiry into  
the nature of the shock, and its probable con-  
sequences, as well as into the chances of its  
repetition, occupied the alarmed population  
till daylight. Earthquake, volcano, avalanche,  
inbreak of the sea, and every other probable and  
improbable cause, were surmised and discus-  
sed; but, as we have stated, it was not till after  
the break of day that the actual state of affairs  
and condition of the island were ascertainable.  
It was then found that an earthquake had taken

place, and evidently through volcanic agency,  
though the internal fires were already extinct.  
The sulphureous smell was almost overpower-  
ing; and the *débris* of rocks and other hard  
substances, scattered about in every direction,  
afforded frightful evidence of the violence of  
the eruption. The upper strata of that por-  
tion of the land visited by the calamity seemed  
to be disturbed to an amazing extent; but  
what was still more astonishing, it was dis-  
tinctly seen that not only the superficial strata,  
but strata far below geological investigation  
had been thrown up, apparently from the very  
bowels of the earth. A careful examination  
and classification of these extraordinary mat-  
erials was immediately resolved upon, and  
carried into execution; and the consequence  
was, the speedy formation of a museum such  
as never was witnessed on the surface of this  
world before. Never were philosophers so  
puzzled as were the *savans* of Van Dieman's  
Land; and, indeed, there was enough to be-  
wilder the best informed. From the vile smell  
of sulphur, and the semblance of articles like  
bolts of nickel or iron, hardened by an incre-  
dible intensity of heat or electricity, one reli-  
gious person was nearly led to the conclusion  
that the explosion came from regions of ever-  
lasting torment in the centre of the globe; but  
this idea was scouted by the more practical  
men. Singular combinations of chalk with  
another matter unknown to geology, and a  
vast number of riven and mutilated fragments  
foreign to the country, underwent the most  
scrupulous tests, but nothing could be ascer-  
tained. At last, however, by one of those for-  
tunate accidents which so often supersede the  
most sagacious philosophical labours, a negro-  
servant picked up a piece of wood resembling  
the stave of a barrel, and sticking upon its  
charred side something like partially ignited  
paper. This not being entirely consumed, was  
separated into thin layers, as if it had been a  
MS. from Herculaneum; and, to the amazement  
of Sir John Franklin, was discovered to be  
part of a letter from Major-General Pasley,  
dated "Wreck of Royal George, January 25,  
1843," to Mr. Cubitt, the engineer of the Dover  
Railroad, and assuring him that he would with  
pleasure be at Dover the next day, to witness  
the blowing-up of the Rounddown Cliff. There  
could therefore be no doubt but that, besides  
performing that great work, the blast had per-  
forated the great globe itself; and that these  
terrible effects and dislocated fragments had  
been produced by Mr. Cubitt's inimitable con-  
trivance to save the company a thousand pounds  
in manual labour!!!

#### THE DRAMA.

*Lyceum.*—It is with regret that we record the  
unpromising commencement of a new era in the-  
atrical history,—the performance of Shakspeare's  
plays within the once-forbidden precincts of the  
patent "Garden" and "Old Drury." From  
their classic boards, 'tis true, former glories  
have departed, but they shadow forth as yet a  
re-appearance no where. At the Lyceum,  
alias the English Opera House, the first part  
of *Henry IV.* was selected and presented on  
Monday evening for the attempt. We, avoiding  
the excitement of an opening night, when per-  
sonal friends most frequently mar, by injudicious  
applause, the better efforts of the actor, paid  
our visit later in the week, the flurry of a first  
appearance passed; but we are compelled to  
say that the performance of *Henry IV.* was al-  
together "slow," as the expressive term is;  
Mr. Harvey Tuckett's *Falstaff* was "slow,"



He is easy and gentlemanlike, but he wants the stuff for Falstaff—the racy, unctuous, chuckling humour, of which there was not a trace in his delineation. The part was almost throughout gravely declaimed; and when a laugh followed the delivery of any passage, the author, not the actor, raised it; in truth, it was very, very slow. Mr. Melford also was “slow”; he misconceives the character entirely, and is grave, heavy, solemn; in short, every thing *Prince Hal* should not be. One wonders that he could utter such wild sallies so methodically. Mr. Wentworth again is “slow”; thinking of his person, and placing himself in attitudes, picturesque enough, but glaringly too studied; he, moreover, swallows half the words; and what reach the audience are little more than senseless sounds, or unconnected words, words, words. In fact nothing can convey a better notion of the whole, with the exception of Keeley, who was, as ever, admirable in the part of *First Carrier*,—than the single word we have so often used, “slow.” As amateurs, with friends for audience, the gentlemen acquitted themselves very fairly; as actors, with the general public for judges, they must fail to attract; at least, in such ambitious parts. Mr. Younge as the *King* and Mrs. Griffiths as *Hostess* were respectable.

The Keeleys, Miss J. Mordaunt, Mr. Emery, &c. &c., appeared in the after-piece—a melodrama by Peake, founded on a story of Washington Irving. Mrs. Keeley plays a young Dutchman, *Dolph Heyleger*, with great humour, and sings twice every evening a pretty song, composed by Rodwell. The first act is very lively, the second not quite so brisk; but the whole is one of the best of ghost-stories, admirably embodied, and well performed; the scenery too is charming.

On Thursday Tobin’s comedy of the *Honey-moon* gave us again Mr. Wentworth as *Duke Aranza*—a trifle better, perhaps, than his *Hotspur*, but with the same faulty articulation and general tediousness; also Mr. Tuckett as *Rolando*—nearly voiceless from influenza, but again utterly deficient in spirit. We fear that it will be useless for these gentlemen to persevere in playing first parts in popular plays,—the sense of every unprejudiced auditor must be against them; and that empty benches will soon exhibit the complete failure of the present arrangement for first pieces. We see *Romeo and Juliet* announced: *Romeo* and *Mercutio* will respectively, we think, settle the matter. We should be glad to prove false prophets. A few words for the *regulars*, and we have done. *Count Montalban* was well played by Mr. Hemming, *Lampedo* with considerable humour by Mr. Turner, and *Jacques* the mock duke with infinite drollery by Keeley. *Juliana* was sustained by Miss Angell, from the Edinburgh theatre,—a first appearance in London. Her dress and manner are somewhat provincial, but she promises well; her voice and delivery are agreeable; and in the early scenes she departed from the usual representation, giving them with passion rather deep than loud: we think that she will succeed. Mrs. Seymour, according to the bill, also a *début* in the metropolis. There is, however, nothing provincial about her, *tout au contraire*; and we recognised her as Miss Allison, a popular little actress at the Haymarket, St. James’s, Victoria, &c. &c., playing tragic characters. On Thursday there was no lack of ease and animation, perhaps too much of laughter, in her first attempt in genteel comedy. The *Zamora* of Miss J. Mordaunt was measured and lady-like; a lively part, however, suits her better.

*Adelphi*.—*Judith of Geneva*, one of the species *Adelphi*, Mrs. Yates heroine (but this time a guilty and revengeful one), involved in mysterious troubles; O. Smith, rascal taking advantage thereof; Lyon, man of honour, banded from side to side by varying circumstances; and Wright, comic, making the people laugh;—has this week been produced here with the usual effect.

*French Theatre*.—Achard’s progress in public opinion is rapid; and since our last we have seen him in two new pieces—an interlude played by himself, *Les Economies de Cabrochard*, and a historical vaudeville called *Farinelli*. The first is just sufficiently comic to be pleasing, with its trap-door to facilitate the lodger’s acting, and catch the audience. *Farinelli* is a full three-act drama, which Achard’s voice and songs carry through with *éclat*. We must also notice Lemadrie’s *Ferdinand*, the priest and doctor-ridden king, an uphill character, which he performed excellently well. Mdlle. Beauchère, the *chère amie* of *Farinelli*, also made herself very agreeable by her pretty arch acting. The house now begins to fill with the rank and fashion of the metropolis.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

##### I LOOK TO THE WEST.

I look to the west, where ‘midst darkness and cold  
The sun hath descended, like sorrow, to rest;  
And I tell my sad heart still some comfort to hold,  
For a morn shall yet beam in a land of the blest.  
So I hush my sweet baby that shivering sleeps,  
And think of the arms that await him above;  
Though the tears of his mother congeal as she weeps,  
No winter can enter God’s kingdom of love.  
Thou sleep’st not, my father, who cast me away;  
Thou sleep’st not, dear mother, who pray’d for thy child;  
But long ere the cold wintry coming of day  
The heart-broke shall sleep with her babe by her side.  
CHARLES SWAIN.

#### VARIETIES.

*The Opening of the Foreign and British Institute* by Prince Albert was appointed at too late an hour for notice in the *Literary Gazette*; which must go to press early at night to be in time for morning publication.

*Trafalgar Square*.—The Nelson statue being now (as improved) quite uncovered, has a much better effect than before. It seems better poised, and the form altogether not so heterogeneous. It is stated, that an Artesian well is about to be bored in the court behind the National Gallery, to supply the fountains in the square, and also, if the supply of water be sufficient, the public offices in the neighbourhood.

*The late Mr. London*.—A meeting on behalf of the family of this lamented author is, we understand, about to be convened. Dr. Lindley, Mr. Paston, and other friends of botanical science, are interesting themselves on the occasion; out of which we trust a sufficient provision for Mrs. Loudon and her daughter will result. The country owes it to them.

*Mesmerism*.—Mr. Vernon’s lecture on Mesmerism at the Southwark Literary Institution has been described to us as, in many parts, so obviously the contrivance of collusion, that we do not think it deserving of notice as affecting the claims of the more reputable dealers and believers in that mystic art. The managers of the institution should be more careful by what means they induce crowds to attend.

*Dr. Wolff’s Mission to Bokhara*.—Letters have been received from Dr. Wolff by the committee of the Stoddart and Conolly fund, dated Erzeroum, in Armenia, Dec. 18 and 19. The doctor was detained by a heavy fall of snow, but expected to start on the 21st, to reach Tabreez

on the 7th of January, and to arrive at Teheran about the 20th. The pasha of Erzeroum gives him letters, provides guards, and pays his expenses to the frontier. Dr. Wolff has received every assistance from Colonel Williams, the British commissioner, and from Mr. Brant, the consul. Intelligence has also been received from Constantinople, dated the 2d ult., which states that some people had arrived, who left Bokhara within three months; Stoddart was alive, in high favour, and no public execution had been heard of.

*Further reform: something new!!!*—A printed sheet, signed Samuel Cobham (which we have received), proposes for the real representation of the people that every M.P. should have a Weight of as many grains troy as he had voters at his election, and that the sense of the House should be taken by scales, Ay and No, into which these weights should be put. Nobody can deny the novelty of this weighty plan, which would have another advantage on the popular side of the *Heavys*, viz. that whenever a fierce personal dispute arose they might throw their weights at the heads of their lighter opponents, and thus shew them the trick of a knock-down argumentum ad hominem as well as baculum.

*Royal College of Surgeons*.—We mentioned in a recent *Gazette* the dissatisfaction to which the new charter had given rise among a large number of the medical profession; and we now observe that a meeting on the subject was held on Monday evening, which was attended by a large body of highly respectable members of the profession. Mr. Mackelwain was called to the chair; and Dr. Lynch, Mr. Carpué, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Cooper, Mr. W. Harvey, and others, having addressed the assembly, resolutions condemnatory of the aggressive clauses and the charter, and embodying a firm opposition to them, were adopted.

*Statue of the Queen*.—A statue of the queen sculptured by Mr. Steele, the renowned Scottish artist, has been erected on the top of the portico of the Royal Institution at Edinburgh. It represents her Majesty in her state robes, with a simple coronet on her head; the whole draped so as to resemble the figure of Britannia on the coin of the realm.

*Deaths and Marriages*.—A German paper states that Catalani is not dead; and the London *Court Journal* that Miss P. Horton is married to Mr. Reed, director of music at the Haymarket.

*Perthshire Earthquakes*.—On the 14th ult. one of those perturbations of the earth so common in Perthshire was felt at Comrie and Aberfeldy. There were several shocks, accompanied by a rumbling noise.

*Order of the Red Eagle*.—His majesty of Prussia, on the anniversary of his coronation, the 21st ult., conferred the star of the order of the red eagle on Baron A. Humboldt and Chev. Bunsen.

*Charles Nodier*.—The death of this celebrated member of the French Academy at Paris is announced in the French journals.

*Learned Inscription*.—The Paris papers make merry with an error in the inscription on the recently inaugurated monument of Molière. The title of “*L’Avaré*” is spelt “*L’Avarre*”; but luckily the name of Molière himself is not inscribed Molière.

#### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

*In the Press*.—*The Voyages and Services of the Nemesis, from 1840 to 1843*. From the Notes of her late Commander, W. H. Hall, R.N., and from personal Observations made in China and other parts, by W. D. Bernard, Esq., A.M., &c.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Elements of Arithmetic and Algebra, for the Use of the Royal Military College, by Prof. Scott, 8vo, 16s.—*The Irish Question considered in its Integrity*, by Viscount Wellesley, 8vo, 6s.—*On the Principal Diseases of Females*, by F. Churchill, M.D., 3d edit. fep. 8s. 6d.—*Music Explained to the World*, from the French of F. J. Fetis, 12mo, 5s.—*Diseases of the Lungs from Mechanical Causes*, by G. C. Holland, 8vo, 4s. 6d.—*Monastic and Social Life in the 12th Century*, 8vo, 2s.—*Smyth's Biographical Illustrations of Westminster Abbey*, Part II. 8vo, 3s. 6d.—*The French Teacher*, 3d Series, by D. Pontet, 12mo, 4s.—*Horse Apocryphic*, by the Rev. E. B. Elliott, 3 vols. 8vo, 1l. 16s.—*The Child's First Step to English History*, by A. Rodwell, 3s. 6d. plain; 4s. 6d. coloured.—*Gesenius's Hebrew Lexicon*, by Robinson, royal 8vo, 1l. 11s. 6d.—*Year-Book of Facts*, 1844, 12mo, 5s.—*Elisha's Staff*, and other Sermons, by the Rev. H. Hawwood, 12mo, 2s. 6d.—*Posthumous Sermons*, by the Rev. H. Blunt, 12mo, 6s.—*Weale's Quarterly Papers on Engineering*, Vol. I. 4to, 24s.—*Ditto on Architecture*, Vol. I. 4to, 24s.—*The Monster Mystery of Ireland*, by J. Wiggins, post 8vo, 10s.—*The Crook of Gold: a Rural Novel*, by M. F. Tupper, post 8vo, 10s. 6d.—*Linwood's Eumenides of Æschylus*, 8vo, 8s.—*Applied Chemistry*, edited by E. A. Parnell, Vol. I. 8vo, 13s.

## DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1844.	h. m. s.	1844.	h. m. s.
Feb. 3 . . .	13 14 07	Feb. 7 . . .	12 14 28
5 . . .	14 10 7	8 . . .	14 37 8
6 . . .	14 16 4	9 . . .	14 30 0

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Fisher's Colonial Magazine*, No. 1, new Series, is acknowledged; if with reduction of price, there is no reduction of utility, the public will have reason to be satisfied with the change.

We have been acquainted with the differences between Mr. Barry and Mr. Walker for many months; but our disposition is not to fish in troubled waters. At the same time, in answer to Q., we must say, that when questions affecting public buildings and improvements are at issue, there can be no fairer subjects for free discussion by the press.

Thanks to Mr. S.; but we would prefer waiting until "Etzler's mechanical system" may be more matured.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## Patent Chronometers, Watches, and Clocks.

**E. J. DENT**, by Special Appointment Chronometer, Watch, and Clock-maker to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, respectfully solicits an inspection of his extensive Assortment of Patent Chronometers, which he has been to meet the demand of the Public at the present season. 82 Strand and 53 Cockspur Street.

**E. J. DENT'S PATENT MERIDIAN** INSTRUMENT FOR THE REGULATION OF CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, AND WATCHES.—Neither previous knowledge of astronomical instruments, nor acquaintance with practical astronomy, are required to enable the observer to regulate with this invention the going of his Watch by the sun or the celestial objects; the fraction of a second. The instrument is as simple as a sundial. It is only 2½ inches in diameter, and cannot get out of adjustment, nor can it be affected by the weather. Price Two Guineas each. Sold at 53 Cockspur Street, and 82 Strand, London.

**HODGSON AND ABBOTT'S EAST INDIA** PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT, the sole surviving partner of this long-celebrated Establishment, informs the public that this Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, not being sold to the trade, can only be procured at the Brewery, Bow. City Office, 98 Greenwich Street.

## R. HENDRIE,

Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Titchborne Street, London.

**HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR** SOAP, long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient Soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume; each Packet is labelled with Perkins's steel plate of Windsor Castle.

A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners.

**HENDRIE'S PRESERVATIVE TOOTH-POWDER**, an effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is responsible to the merits of the following: The Teeth of every individual, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour.

**HENDRIE'S MOUTHWASH** is the most beneficial extract of oleaginous substances for maintaining the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having also a delightful perfume.

His Germinaline Liquid is a certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is falling.

**HENDRIE'S GOLD CREAM OF RICE**, prepared in great perfection.

**INDIAN SCOURING** is a powerful remedy for removing greasy spots from silks.

**INDIAN MARKING INK**, for Linen, to be used without preparation, in a bottle.

**MR. RAINY** respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that, in order to meet the times, and in consequence of the pressure of Mortgages and other Incumbrances upon Estates, and the various descriptions of Real Property, brought into the market for sale by public auction and private contract, it is his intention to ADVERTISE for the future a REDUCED AND GRADUATED SCALE OF COMMISSION, as compared with that which has been generally customary for the last half century. At the same time that the expenses of vendors will thus be materially diminished, he trusts that he shall be able to afford greater facilities to the attainment of their objects, and to the fullest advantage. And touching these points, he feels it necessary to offer a few words of explanation.

There exists between many solicitors and many auctioneers an understanding, to which the epithet *collusive* would scarcely be too severe, because by it the interest of their clients, the vendors, is often seriously compromised; and in this manner.—The vendor, instead of himself selecting the auctioneer or agent for the disposal of his property, will in many cases confide the choice to his solicitor; and not infrequently the solicitor (not upon what justifiable plea Mr. RAINY never could comprehend) arrogates to himself the right of such choice; and repeated instances might be adduced to show that that choice has been exercised in contravention, if not in opposition, to the previously expressed wishes of the vendors, and wholly regardless of old and long-established customs; these solicitors having under a secret compact with the auctioneer, which he is bound to for the solicitor with a share of his commission and other charges, as the *ipse sua* of his being appointed to the sale. And what is the consequence? In such cases the auctioneer who is willing to concede to the solicitor the largest share, or, in other words, to pay the heaviest bribe, he—be he a solicitor or not—will with slight reference to his regular initiation into his profession, or his qualifications or experience, or (what also is evidently an essential part of the business) the extent of his commission, and the result is, that the solicitor, thus trusted, many solicitors have become revivified to abuse the patronage they have assumed, and aim at excluding the auctioneers (be their fair claims and services what they may), who like Mr. RAINY have consistently and uniformly refused to submit to a tyrannical subversion of all proper rivalry, and equally at variance with all independent and honourable conduct.

With respect, however, to what may be considered the legitimate association of the province of the solicitor with that of the auctioneer, or public agent, Mr. RAINY, with the desire to obviate jealousies, to produce a more cordial and satisfactory co-operation between these parties, and in the hope of entirely abolishing secret and derogatory compacts, and in support of that, as a remuneration to the solicitor for his advice and satisfactory co-operation in the drawing and settling of the conditions of sale, and for his attention to those legal points which are in immediate relation with that part of the transaction (but with the full knowledge and assent of the vendor), a fair portion of the commission should accrue to the solicitor, in lieu of the charges now made by him, for the particular items adverted to; he, however, is not intended to include charges for the investigations of title, abstracts, deeds, or papers, or fees to counsel; and Mr. RAINY enters no doubt that the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, will approve of and support the principle of regulating altogether any clandestine dealings between parties employed in affairs so important to them. In all cases where the title is not clear, and no consent to signification to the solicitor of such portion of the commission; or the solicitor, from that delicacy and high tone of liberal feeling, impartiality, and sense of justice, and candour, which fortunately characterise the conduct of a large number of the members of the legal profession, declines the acceptance of it, then such portion will be remitted by Mr. RAINY to the vendor by him.

With regard to sales of Pictures, or other Works of Art, Jewels, Plate, Libraries, and other valuables, a considerable reduction will also be made in the commission, as compared with the printed terms of Messrs. Christie and Manson, Mr. George Robins, and many other auctioneers. On this branch, however, no payment is contemplated to any of that numerous class of individuals who perpetually attempt to introduce as middle men, and ask to be rewarded for doing so; such voluntary interference being wholly useless and absurd, and indeed very often mischievous to the interest of those they pretend to serve. The allowance, therefore, which many auctioneers give, and these persons in secret receive, upon what is termed "the reciprocity system" (meaning, in plain language, on the part of the auctioneer, procure the sale for me, and I will have the pleasure to give you a share of the profit), will be the amount of the reduction in Mr. RAINY's New Scale of Commission on Chattel and Personal Property, *ready and ready in the hands of the vendor*; and where the total gross proceeds may exceed 5000*l.*, a still further abatement will apply to the residue. A similar rule will also govern Mr. RAINY's charges for setting up Property to Auction (if not sold); for Purchases, Valuations (including those for Probate), References in Cases of Compensation, or Opinions upon Cases; Objections Looked upon by many as in conjunction with solicitors, or any other matters incidental to property.

In conclusion he begs to add, that, as heretofore, no sale will be undertaken by him the genuine character of which will not bear investigation, and every exertion will be made to counteract and defeat combinations and deceptions, whether they are directed against vendors or purchasers.

(No. 11 REGENT STREET, ST. JAMES'S,  
in the division between Jermyn and Charles Streets),  
January 1844.

## HANWELL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

Middlesex.—Principal, the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, M.A., Oson, Curate of Hanwell.—Parents and Guardians desirous of selecting a school in a healthy situation, combining the intellectual advantages of a collegiate course with sound religious instruction, moral and physical training, and domestic care, may obtain prospectuses with further particulars on application to the Rev. T. Walmaley, D.D., Rector, Hanwell; or J. D. Macbride, Esq., D.C.L., Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; or J. A. Paris, Esq., M.D., Dover Street, Piccadilly; or of the Principal at the School.

## SOLID WOOD CARVINGS BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

5 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

**H. WOOD** and C<sup>o</sup>. beg to call the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Architects, to their peculiar patented process, by which the most elaborate Designs in carved Carvings are produced at so reasonable a price, as to enable connoisseurs to possess those exquisite Designs which have hitherto been placed beyond their reach in consequence of the enormous cost and difficulty of getting them executed in this country.

This diminution in price for solid mahogany Carvings, has promoted a great feeling (from its extensive application) for the embellishments of Cathedrals, Churches, and Chapels, and Mansions, either in the Gothic, Elizabethan, or French, or Italian style, and the Proprietors beg to invite attention to the new Churches at Paddington and Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, as examples of the character and effect of these productions.

Amongst the advantages of this new art, is the power of realising the most delicate and elaborate designs of the Artists with the most perfect identity, and also of executing their most complicated and rich designs at a price little beyond that of the plainest works.

Specimens are on view at 5 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; where estimates are given, and contracts entered into, for the entire fitting-up, restoration, or repairs, of any Cathedral, Church, or Mansion.

## ARGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

39 Throgmorton Street, Bank.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament.

THOMAS FARNCOMB, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.

WILLIAM LEAT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

William Banbury, Esq.,

Edward Bates, Esq.,

Thomas Campbell, Esq.,

James Child, Esq.,

Rt. Hon. John Humphrey, M.P.,

Lord Mayor of London.

Robert Ingleby, Esq.,

Thomas Kelly, Esq., Alderman.

Jeremiah Pilscher, Esq., Sheriff

of London and Middlesex.

Lewis Pocock, Esq.,

Physician.—Dr. Jeaffreson, 2 Finsbury Square.

Surgeon.—W. Coulson, 2 Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.

Consulting Actuary.—Professor Hall, of King's College.

## Low Rates of Premiums.

In addition to the subscribed capital of 300,000*l.*, the assured have the security of the Company's income of nearly 60,000*l.* per annum, yearly increasing, and an accumulating Assurance Fund invested in the most secure and most available securities, of considerably larger amount than the estimated liabilities of the Company.

The rates of premium are reduced to the lowest scale compatible with the safety of the assured and the stability of the Company thereby, in effect, giving to every policy-holder an immediate and certain bonus, without risk, in lieu of the deferred and frequently delusive prospect of a periodical division of profits.

Annual Premium to assure 100*l.*

Age.	For One Year.	For Seven Years.	Whole Term.
20	£0 17 8	£0 19 1	£1 11 0
30	1 1 8	1 2 7	2 0 7
40	1 5 0	1 6 0	2 14 10
50	1 14 0	1 19 0	3 11 0
60	3 2 4	3 17 0	6 0 10

One-third of the "whole term" premium may remain unpaid at five per cent. compound interest upon the policy for life, or may be paid off at any time without notice.

In Assurance for advances of money, as security for debts, or as a provision for a family when the least present outlay is desirable, the varied and comprehensive tables of the Argus Office will be found to be particularly favourable to the Assured.

The Medical Officers attend daily, at a quarter before two o'clock.

E. BATES, Res. Director.

A liberal commission to Solicitors and Agents.

## LITERATURE AND ART.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

**THE GALLERY for the EXHIBITION** and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, will be OPENED ON MONDAY NEXT, the 5th inst., and continue open daily from Ten in the Morning until Five in the Evening.

Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Aldemarle Street, Feb. 3, 1844.

**CHEMISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.**—Professor BRANDE will, THIS DAY, at Three o'clock, deliver his SECOND LECTURE on the CHEMISTRY of AGRICULTURE.

Subscribers to the Lectures only—Gentlemen and Ladies pay Two Guineas for the season, or One Guinea for each course.

JOSEPH FINCHER, Assistant-Secretary.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.—The WATERLOO

BAUQUET painted by Mr. SALTER, and published only by Mr. MOON.—The Public are cautioned against any spurious publications from pictures now exhibiting, bearing titles nearly similar, and which publications are not authorized by his Grace the Duke of Wellington. This public notice is issued in consequence of complaints having been made that persons have been induced to subscribe for prints, under the impression that the prints subscribed for were those after Mr. Salter's pictures, preparing for publication by Mr. Moon, 20 Threadneedle Street.

## BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

Preparing for publication, in 2 vols. 8vo, with Maps and Illustrations, price 25*s.* bound.

## VOYAGES AND SERVICES OF

## THE NEMESIS,

FROM 1840 TO 1843.

From the Notes of her late Commander, V. H. HALL, R.N., and from Personal Observations made in China and other Parts.

By W. D. BERNARD, Esq. A.M., &c.

This work, besides containing an accurate description of the numerous interesting localities visited by the *Nemesis* (the first iron-armed steamer that crossed the line) during the period above mentioned, will comprise

A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION OF

## THE LATE EVENTS IN CHINA,

Detailing all the operations of the war, with remarks upon the character of the people, and the prospects of our future intercourse with them;

A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE COLONY OF HONG KONG, &c.

Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

**Black on Brewing—Third Edition.**

On Wednesday, February 14th, Third Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo.  
**A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON BREW-  
 ING**, based on Chemical and Economical Principles; with  
 Formulae for Public Breweries, and Instructions for Private Families.  
 By **WILLIAM BLACK.**

Third Edition, revised and corrected, with considerable Additions.  
 The Additions are revised by Professor GRAHAM, of the London University.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

8 New Burlington Street, February 3, 1844.

**MR. BENTLEY** will publish the following  
 NEW WORKS during the present Month:—

## I.

2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits from Original Paintings, &c.

## THE CONCLUDING VOLUMES OF THE

**LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE,**  
 EARL OF ORFORD, to SIR HORACE MANN, B.M. Resident  
 at the Court of Florence from the year 1760 to 1768. Now first  
 printed from the Original Manuscripts.

## II.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

**The WHITE MASK: an Historical Romance** of the Seventeenth Century. By Mrs. THOMSON, Author  
 of "Hogland Castle," "Widows and Widowers," &c.

## III.

In 2 vols. 8vo, with numerous Portraits.

**MEMOIRS OF CELEBRATED ENGLISH-  
 WOMEN.** By Miss LOUISA STUART COSTELLO, Author of  
 "A Pilgrimage to Avenegne," "A Summer amongst the Botches  
 and Vines," &c. Including Memoirs of Elizabeth of Hardwick,  
 Countess of Shrewsbury;—Arabella Stuart—Catherine and Mary  
 Grey—Mary Sidney, Countess of Pembroke—Elizabeth Stuart,  
 Queen of Bohemia—Lucy Harrington, Countess of Bedford—Pen-  
 elope Lady Rich—Magdalen Herbert, Mother of the Poet—Frances  
 Howard, Duchess of Somerset—Margaret, Countess of Essex—  
 Frances Howard, Duchess of Richmond—Christian, Countess of  
 Devonshire—Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke and Montgome-  
 ry—Mary Evelyn—The Countess of Desmond—The Duchess of  
 Newcastle—and Lady Fanshawe.

## IV.

In 1 vol. post 8vo.

**CONFESSIONS OF A WHITEFOOT.**

## V.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

**CONTRITION AND CONSTANCY; or,  
 Woman's Trials.** A Novel. VI.

Uniform with "THE STANDARD NOVELS," in 1 vol., neatly  
 bound, with Portrait of the Author, price 6s.

**The MAN-AT-ARMS; or, Henri de Ce-  
 rons.** A Romance. By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., Author of *De L'Orme*,  
 "De L'Orme," "The False Heir," &c.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary  
 to her Majesty.

**BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.**

To Masters of Colleges, Schools, &c. &c.

**MESSRS. LONGMAN AND CO.'S  
 ANNUAL SCHOOL CATALOGUE for 1844**, containing  
 about Three Hundred Works, is now ready, and may be had gratis  
 of all Booksellers in Town and Country; or it will be forwarded, free  
 of postage, to any person applying for it to Messrs. Longman and Co.  
 by letter, post paid.

The present Catalogue contains Announcements of various New  
 Works in the press, and published since the date of the last Cata-  
 logue.

**HAMILTON AND BIRD'S CATALOGUE**

of choice, curious, and useful BOOKS in all LANGUAGES;  
 consisting of Dictionaries, History, Topography, Arts, and Science, &c.  
 with a small Collection of MSS. and Music, at unprecedentedly low  
 prices. For cash only.

May be had on application (by post prepaid) at No. 21 High Street,  
 Lillingdon, near the Liverpool Road.

Foolscap 8vo, with Illustrative Diagrams, price 3s.

**ANATOMICAL MANIPULATION; or,  
 Methods of pursuing Practical Investigations in Comparative  
 Anatomy and Physiology; also, an Introduction to the use of the Mi-  
 croscope, &c.; and an Appendix.**

By ALFRED TULK, M.R.C.S. M.E.S., and ARTHUR  
 HENFREY, A.B.S. M.M.C.S.

An Analytical Prospectus may be had of the Publisher.  
 •• Van Voorst's Illustrated Catalogue,  
 price 1s.

John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row.

In 24mo, price 2s. 6d.

**MR. SERJEANT TALFOURD'S TRA-  
 GEDIES;** to which are added, a few Verses and Sonnets.

## Also,

1. Taylor's Philip Van Artevelde. 24mo.

2. Barry Cornwall's Songs. 24mo. In the  
 press.

3. Leigh Hunt's Poetical Works. 24mo.  
 In the press.  
 Edward Moser, 44 Dover Street.

**THE CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCER**

for FEBRUARY.

## CONTENTS:

- I. Witches and their Trials.
- II. Signs of Hope.
- III. Ritual Conformity.
- IV. Roads and Carriages.
- V. Life of Torquato Tasso.
- VI. Notices of Books: Ministry of Cardinal Pacca—Kennedy's  
 Poems—Jostrom Semita.
- VII. Cautious Shorter Notices of New Books and Pamphlets.
- VIII. Miscellaneous: Letter to Mr. Maurice—MS. Fragments of  
 Coleridge—Conventual Institutions—Testimonies of Eng-  
 lish Divines, &c.
- IX. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

London: James Burns.

**HOOD'S MAGAZINE AND COMIC**

MISCELLANY for FEBRUARY.

## CONTENTS:—

The Lady's Dream.—The Strange Student.—The Blind Bribe-  
 Nature and Art.—The Schoolmaster's Dream, by Mrs. S. C. Hall.  
 Pastoral.—The Oxford Installation, by Saum Colquhoun, Esq.—The Pil-  
 grim's Dream.—A Word for Bore.—The Struggle for Fame, by  
 Charles Mackay.—A Vision of Past Times.—A Song for Greybeards.  
 A Child of Sorrow.—Life's Companions, by Charles Mackay.—Gau-  
 tier's Travels in Spain.—The First Valentine.—Fifty Days on board a  
 Slave.—The House of Mourning. A Farce.—Phoebe's Window. A  
 Romance of Crooked Lane.—Nagasaki Musings.—The Echo.  
 Office, 1 Adam Street, Adelphi; and all Booksellers.

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL**

for February, contains—

Report of the Deputation appointed to confer with Government on  
 the Sale of Spirits of Wine—Lecture on the Preparation of Ethers—  
 The Vice-President's Address—Lecture on the Preparation of Ethers—  
 President—Galls of Terribilis and Pistacia—Illustrations of our  
 Pharmacopoeia—Auckland Coast—Leach Conservatories—Micro-  
 scopic Examination of Mental Gout—Precipitated Chalk—Pu-  
 rified Charcoal—Oxide of Zinc and its Adulteration—Discovery of  
 two New Metals, &c. &c. Review. Dr. Thomson's Dispensary, &c.  
 Price 1s.

The First and Second Volumes, bound in cloth, price 12s. 6d. each.  
 Published (February 1) by John Churchill, Princes Street, Leicester  
 Square; Maclellan and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fannin and Co.,  
 Dublin.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN REVIEW,**

No. XXXII.

## CONTENTS:

1. Critics and Criticism in France.
2. Dr. Arnold's Lectures.—The Church and State.
3. The Musical Antiquary's Society.—Twelve Tribes.—VL A Re-valuation  
 from Bath; or, Poor Old Maids.—VII. Marston; or, the Memoirs of a  
 statesman. Part 8.—VIII. Secession from the Church of Scotland.  
 IX. Sitting for a Friend.—X. My Friend.—XI. Prudence.—XII.  
 The Land of Slaves.—XIII. The Priest's Burial.—XIV. Free Trade  
 and Protection.
5. The Oxford Controversy.—Anglo-Catholicism.
7. The Oregon Territory.
8. Laing's Notes of a Traveller.
9. Ireland.—Repeal of the Union.
10. Note on the Law of Debtor and Creditor.
11. Postscript on the Oregon Territory Question.—The President's  
 Message.

London: R. and J. E. Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,**

No. 340. For FEBRUARY. Price 2s. 6d.

## CONTENTS:

I. The Heretic.—II. Thrush-Hunting. By Alexander Dumas.—  
 III. High-Life in the Last Century.—IV. News from an Exiled Con-  
 tributor.—V. The Prophet.—VI. Twelve Tribes.—VII. A Re-valuation  
 from Bath; or, Poor Old Maids.—VIII. Marston; or, the Memoirs of a  
 statesman. Part 8.—VIII. Secession from the Church of Scotland.  
 IX. Sitting for a Friend.—X. My Friend.—XI. Prudence.—XII.  
 The Land of Slaves.—XIII. The Priest's Burial.—XIV. Free Trade  
 and Protection.

William Blackwood and Sons, 45 George Street, Edinburgh; and  
 22 Pall Mall, London.

Part 2, price 1s.

**PAYNE'S UNIVERSUM, or PICTORIAL**

WORLD, with Four highly finished Steel Engravings from  
 New Plates engraved expressly for this work, for One Shilling, being  
 the cheapest and best Pictorial Work ever published for the price.

"We predict a brilliant success for this interesting work."—*Sunday*  
*Times*.

Brain and Payne, 12 Paternoster Row, English and German Book-  
 sellers; and of all Booksellers.

•• Three premiums will be given gratis with the 4th, 8th, and  
 12th Parts. See Prospectus.

## Part I.

**A HISTORY OF BRITISH FOSSIL**

MAMMALIA.

By PROFESSOR OWEN.

About Ten Monthly Half-Crown Parts will complete the volume,  
 which will be uniform with the series of works on British Zoology,  
 by Messrs. Bell, Forbes, Yarrell, &c. It will be extensively illus-  
 trated by Engravings. A few extra will be printed on large paper,  
 royal 8vo, to range with the works alluded to; these will be charged  
 5s. each part.

John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row.

Part IV., to be completed in Eight Parts, at 2s. 6d. each.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF

**BAPTISMAL FONTS.**

"We feel very high gratification in introducing this delightful  
 series to the notice of our readers. Each number contains sixteen  
 highly finished woodcuts, executed for the most part by Jewitt,  
 and severely accompanied by a few descriptive remarks, which are writ-  
 ten with judgment and discrimination. The illustrations of Fonts  
 will be completed in eight parts; and Churchyard, Highway, and  
 Commemorative Crosses will form the subject of a second series. To  
 the well-merited praise of admirable selection, good taste, elegance,  
 and fidelity, we may add that the cost of this elegant work is ex-  
 tremely reasonable."—*Ecclesiologist*, No. 28, Nov.

John Van Voorst, 1 Paternoster Row.

Now publishing in Monthly Parts, 2s. 6d. each.

**THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF**

CLEVELAND.

By JOHN WALKER ORD, Esq.

Formerly Editor of the Metropolitan Conservative Journal, Bir-  
 mingham Advertiser, and Northern Times; and Author of "Eng-  
 land," a Poem, &c.

Part II. will be published early in February.

Orders are requested to be given immediately to Simpkin, Mar-  
 shall, and Co., London, or Wm. Braithwaite, Stokesley, the im-  
 pression being limited to 750 copies, 500 of which are already sold.

*The Church of Scotland Confuted.*

In 1 vol. post 8vo.

**THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH**

in its EPISCOPACY.

With an Essay on Unity, and Counsel for the Present

Times, &c.

By the Author of "DOCTOR HOOKWELL."

"God forbid that those rays plants of Catholic doctrine should be  
 changed into thistles and thorns."—*Vincent of Lirons*.

"We do only protest this, that we are perfect Catholics."—*Bishop*  
*Richard Beasley*.

Richard Beasley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary  
 to her Majesty.

8 New Burlington Street, February 3, 1844.

**NEW WORKS JUST PUBLISHED**

by Mr. BENTLEY:—

Property has its Duties as well as its Rights.

In 1 vol. post 8vo.

**The "MONSTER" MISERY OF**

IRELAND. A Practical Treatise on the Relation of Landlord and  
 Tenant; with Suggestions for Legislative Measures and the Man-  
 agement of Landlord Property; the result of above thirty years'  
 experience and study of the subject. By JOHN WIGGINS, Esq.,  
 F.G.S., English Agent to Estates in the North and South of  
 Ireland.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

**THE PRAIRIE-BIRD.** By the Hon.  
 CHARLES AUGUSTUS MURRAY, Author of "Travels in North  
 America."

In 3 vols. post 8vo, with a Portrait from an Original Miniature.

**The POETICAL WORKS of the late**  
 THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY, Esq. Now first collected; including  
 all his Popular Songs and Ballads. With a Memoir. Edited  
 by his Widow.

In one vol. post 8vo.

**The CROCK OF GOLD. A Rural Novel.**  
 By MARTIN FARQUHAR TUPPER, Esq., Author of "Prover-  
 bial Philosophy," "An Author's Mind," &c.

In 3 vols. 8vo, with Portraits and Maps.

**THE HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF**  
 MEXICO. With the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortés,  
 and a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilisation. By  
 W. H. FRESCOTT, Esq., Author of "The History of the Reign  
 of Ferdinand and Isabella."

In 3 vols. post 8vo, with numerous Illustrations by Leech.

**The ADVENTURES OF MR. LEDBURY**  
 and his FRIEND JACK JOHNSON. By ALBERT SMITH, Esq.,  
 Author of "The Wassail Bowl," &c.

In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits now first engraved from the Originals  
 in possession of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire and the  
 British Museum.

**MEMOIRS OF MARY QUEEN OF**  
 SCOTS. By L. STANHOPE F. BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

In 3 vols. post 8vo.

**ARABELLA STUART. A Romance.**  
 By G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., Author of "Dunley," "De L'Orme,"  
 "The False Heir," &c.

In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits, &c.

**MEMOIRS OF THE RIGHT HON. the**  
 EARL OF ST. VINCENT, G.C.B., &c. With the Correspond-  
 ence with Lord Nelson and other distinguished Personages, now  
 first published from the Original MSS. By JEDEDIAH STE-  
 PHENS TUCKER, Esq.

Now first Published (Concluding Series),

2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits from Original Paintings, &c.  
**LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE,**  
 EARL OF ORFORD, to SIR HORACE MANN, B.M. Resident  
 at the Court of Florence from the year 1760 to 1768. Printed  
 from the Original Manuscripts.

In 4 vols. 8vo, with Portraits.

**GEORGE SELWYN and his CONTEM-  
 PORARIES;** with Memoirs and Notes. By J. HENRAGE JESSÉ,  
 Esq., Author of "Memoirs of the Court of England under the Stu-  
 arts," and "The Court of England under the Houses of Nassau  
 and Hanover."

•• The first two volumes, or the last two volumes, may be had sepa-  
 rately to complete sets.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary  
 to her Majesty.



This day is published,

I.

# THE HERETIC.

TRANSLATED FROM THE RUSSIAN OF LAJETCHNIKOFF,

By THOMAS B. SHAW of Cambridge,

Adjunct Professor of English Literature in the Imperial Lyceum of Tsarskoë Seló.

In 3 vols. post octavo, price 31s. 6d.

"We feel greatly indebted to him for unlocking to us the stores of Russian fiction, which, if they contain many such works as 'The Heretic,' will repay the labour of a careful examination. There is about every thing Russian an air of Orientalism, which gives a peculiar character to their dress, their manners, their feelings, their expressions, and their prejudices, which will probably long continue to distinguish Russian literature from that of the other nations of Europe, whose steps she has followed perhaps too implicitly, in her attempts to overtake them in the race of civilisation and intellectual improvements."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

"This is an historical romance. It possesses a freshness and a novelty which cannot but commend it to every reader."—*Atlas*.

"The first volume of 'The Heretic' is as good as one of Scott's romances. It has this drawback, of course, that Lajetchnikoff follows Scott; but without a doubt we say of the Russian, that the great romancer has had no such following in England."—*Examiner*.

II.

# CALEB STUKELY.

(Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*).

In 3 vols. post octavo, price 28s. 6d.

"It bears the impress of a fresh and vigorous pen, unworn in the daily toil of scribbling for a taskmaster. It is the produce of a cultivated mind, a feeling heart, an experienced judgment, and a strong intellect. Its author displays a deep acquaintance with human vicissitudes, and an honest desire to guard the unwary, by exposing the deceptions of the actual world. We seldom have the good fortune to review a work of fiction in which so much that is eloquent, pathetic, admonitory, and instructive, is to be found united."—*Morning Post*.

Lately published,

**DOMESTIC VERSES** by DELTA. In small 8vo, price 5s.

**THE RECREATIONS OF CHRISTOPHER NORTH.** 3 vols. post 8vo, price 11s. 6d.

**TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.** By SAMUEL WARREN, Esq. F.R.S. In 3 vols. post 8vo, price 11s. 6d.

"This work deserves far more than a passing note; it appears to us superior to any other novel of familiar life recently produced in this country."—*Quarterly Review*.

**THE DIARY of a late PHYSICIAN.** By SAMUEL WARREN, Esq. F.R.S. A New Edition, being the sixth, complete in 2 vols. Price 12s.

**THE COURSE of TIME; a Poem.** By ROBERT POLLOCK. The sixteenth Edition. With a Portrait, bound in cloth. Price 7s. 6d.

**MEN and MANNERS in AMERICA.** By the Author of "Cyril Thornton." A New Edition, in 1 vol. fcp. 8vo, with a Portrait of the Author, and Letters written by him during his journey through the United States. Price 7s. 6d.

**THE MAN o' WAR'S MAN.** By BILL TURCK, Senior Boatwain of the Royal College of Greenwich. Originally published in "Blackwood's Magazine." Small 8vo, price 6s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and SONS, 45 George Street, Edinburgh; and 22 Pall Mall, London.

## Campbell's Poets for Fifteen Shillings.

THIRD AND CHEAPER EDITION OF

## BEAUTIES OF THE BRITISH POETS,

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL NOTICES.

By THOMAS CAMPBELL, Esq.

Portrait and Vignette, One Volume, Royal 8vo, Fifteen Shillings.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

## Byron's Life and Works Complete.

NOW READY, A NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF

## LORD BYRON'S LIFE AND POETICAL WORKS, HIS LETTERS, AND JOURNALS.

Collected and Arranged, with Notes, by THOMAS MOORE, Esq.

Portraits and Views. Two Vols. Royal 8vo, Fifteen Shillings each.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

Dr. Hook's Lent Lectures.

In duodecimo, price 6s. cloth.

## THE LAST DAYS of our LORD'S MINISTRY: a Course of Lectures on the principal Events Passion-Week.

By WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D. Vicar of Leeds, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

Duncan and Malcolm, Paternoster Row.

Bishop Jebb's Pastoral Instructions.

In duodecimo, price 6s. cloth lettered,

## PASTORAL INSTRUCTIONS on the CHARACTER and PRINCIPLES of the CHURCH of ENGLAND; selected from his former publications.

By JOHN JEBB, Bishop of Limerick, Ardferd, and Aghadoc.

Duncan and Malcolm, 37 Paternoster Row.

Rose's Biographical Dictionary.

Part XXIII. of a

## NEW GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

Projected and partly arranged by the late Rev. HUGH JAMES ROSE, B.D.

Published for the Proprietors, by B. Fellowes, Ludgate Street.

## NEW WORKS just Published by Mr. MURRAY.

**MEMOIR of WILLIAM TAYLOR, Of NORWICH,** including his Correspondence with ROBERTY SOUTHEY, Esq. By J. W. ROBBERS, Esq. Portrait. 2 vols. 8vo, 30s.

**MODERN EGYPT and THEBES:** Being a Description of Egypt; including the information required for Travellers in that Country. By Sir GARDNER WILKINSON. Woodcuts and Map. 2 vols. 8vo, 42s.

**LIFE and VOYAGES of SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.** By JOHN BARROW, Esq. 8vo, 14s.

**PUSS in BOOTS.** With Twelve Beautiful and Original Illustrations, suited to the tastes of Little and Grown Children. By OTTO SPECKTER. Small 4to, 7s. 6d.

**BISHOP HEBER'S PARISH SERMONS** on the LESSONS, GOSPEL, and EPISTLE for every SUNDAY in the Year, and for WEEK-DAY FESTIVALS. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. post 8vo, 16s.

**RESULTS of READING.** By J. STAMFORD CALDWELL, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

**BISHOP HEBER'S INDIAN JOURNAL.** 2 vols. post 8vo, 12s. bound in cloth. Forming Vols. 2 and 3 of "Murray's Colonial and Home Library."

**GRÆCÆ GRAMMATICÆ RUDIMENTA** In usum Scholarum. Pars Posterior Sive Syntaxis. 12mo, 2s. bound.

**FIFTY DAYS on BOARD a SLAVE SHIP.** By the Rev. PASCOE GRENELL HILL, M.A. With a Map. Fcp. 8vo, 3s. 6d. (Next week.)

**SCENES and TALES of COUNTRY LIFE,** with Recollections of Natural History and Local Scenery. By EDWARD JESSE, Esq., Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks and Palaces. With Woodcuts. Post 8vo.

**LETTERS from CANADA and the UNITED STATES.** Written during a Journey in North America. By JOHN ROBERT GODLEY, Esq. Post 8vo.

**FARMING for LADIES;** Or, Guide to the Poultry Yard, Dairy, and Piggery; with useful Hints on the Rural Economy of Small Families. By the Author of "BRITISH HUSBANDRY." Fcp. 8vo.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

**NEW WORKS on BIOGRAPHY,  
HISTORY, and GEOGRAPHY.**

- MISS AIKIN'S LIFE of ADDISON. 18s.  
ROBERT BELL'S LIVES of BRITISH POETS. 12s.  
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of the SOCIETY  
for the DIFFUSION of USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.  
72s. (6 Half-Volumes published.)  
LORD DOVER'S LIFE of FREDERICK II. 28s.  
DR. DUNHAM'S EARLY BRITISH WRITERS. 6s.  
—— BRITISH DRAMATISTS. 12s.  
FORSTER'S STATESMEN of the COMMON-  
WEALTH. 30s.  
GLEIG'S BRITISH MILITARY COMMANDERS.  
18s.  
JAMES'S LIFE of the BLACK PRINCE. 15s.  
—— EMINENT FOREIGN STATESMEN. 30s.  
MAUNDER'S BIOGRAPHICAL TREASURY. 8s. 6d.  
ROSCOE'S EMINENT BRITISH LAWYERS. 6s.  
LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S CORRESPONDENCE of  
the DUKE of BEDFORD. 32s.  
(Vols. 1 and 2 published.)  
MRS. SHELLEY'S LITERARY MEN of ITALY, &c.  
18s.  
—— EMINENT FRENCH WRITERS. 12s.  
SOUTHEY'S BRITISH ADMIRALS. 30s.  
ADDISON'S KNIGHTS TEMPLARS. 18s.  
BELL'S HISTORY of RUSSIA. 18s.  
COOLEY'S MARITIME and INLAND DISCOVERY.  
18s.  
CROWE'S HISTORY of FRANCE. 18s.  
DE SISMONDI'S ITALIAN REPUBLICS. 12s.  
—— FALL of the ROMAN EMPIRE. 12s.  
DR. DUNHAM'S SPAIN and PORTUGAL. 30s.  
—— EUROPE DURING the MIDDLE AGES.  
24s.  
—— GERMANIC EMPIRE. 18s.  
—— DENMARK, SWEDEN, and NORWAY.  
18s.  
—— HISTORY of POLAND. 6s.  
FERGUSON'S UNITED STATES of AMERICA. 12s.  
GRATTAN'S HISTORY of the NETHERLANDS. 6s.  
KEIGHTLEY'S OUTLINES of HISTORY. 6s.  
LAING'S EARLY KINGS of NORWAY. *In the press.*  
SIR J. MACKINTOSH'S HISTORY of ENGLAND.  
60s.  
MAUNDER'S TREASURY of HISTORY. 10s.  
MOORE'S HISTORY of IRELAND. 18s.  
(3 Vols. published.)  
SIR HARRIS NICOLAS'S CHRONOLOGY of HIS-  
TORY. 6s.  
THE HISTORY of ROME. (*Cabinet Cyclo.*) 12s.  
SIR WALTER SCOTT'S HISTORY of SCOTLAND.  
12s.  
STEBBING'S HISTORY of the CHRISTIAN  
CHURCH. 12s.  
—— HISTORY of the REFORMATION. 12s.  
THE HISTORY of SWITZERLAND. (*Cab. Cyclo.*) 6s.  
BISHOP THIRLWALL'S HISTORY of GREECE.  
42s. (7 Vols. published.)  
SHARON TURNER'S ANGLO-SAXONS. 45s.  
—— ENGLAND in the MIDDLE  
AGES. 60s.  
—— HENRY VIII. 26s.  
—— EDWARD VI., MARY, and  
ELIZABETH. 32s.  
SYDNEY HALL'S LARGE LIBRARY ATLAS. 9s. 9s.  
MC'ULLOCH'S GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.  
80s.  
MURRAY'S ENCYCLOPEDIA of GEOGRAPHY.  
60s.  
London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

**ILLUSTRATED BY LEECH.**

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF

**COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE AND HUMORIST,**

Contains the following interesting Articles:—

1. LETTERS FROM HONG KONG and MACAO.
  2. THE LATE PRINCE TALLEYRAND. PART II.
  3. YOUNG ENGLAND; OR, THE PERILS OF THE CRISIS.
  4. NARRATIVE of a VISIT to the COURTS of VIENNA, CONSTANTINOPLE, ATHENS, and NAPLES. BY THE MARCHIONESS of LONDONDERRY—(continued).
  5. THE VERDICT of the WORLD. BY MRS. GORE.
  6. THE MONSTER MEETING.
  7. THE BUTT. BY MRS. TROLLOPE.
  8. AN ADDRESS to FATHER MATTHEW.
  9. SONG of the SPIRIT of POVERTY. BY ELIZA COOK.
  10. ON HEARING. BY HORACE SMITH, ESQ.
  11. A LOST CHARACTER. BY THE AUTHOR of "PETER PRIGGINS."
  12. A DAY of DISASTERS. BY J. KENNY, ESQ.
  13. BEHIND the SCENES. BY LAMAN BLANCHARD, ESQ.
  14. LINES. BY THE AUTHOR of "LACON."
  15. THE GOOD OLD PLAN; OR, JESUIT DISCIPLINE in the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
- HENRY COLBURN, PUBLISHER, 13 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**NEW PART of THE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.**

This day is published, 8vo, 12s. cloth, the Second Part of the Third Volume of

**THE BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY**  
OF THE

**Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.**

*To be continued Quarterly.*

"This work proceeds in a satisfactory manner."—*British Magazine.*

"It has rarely fallen to our lot to examine a work of this kind, the general execution of which has been so creditable to the learning and taste both of the Editor and of his several contributors. An admirable feature consists in the full statement of authorities which is appended to each article; thus testing the pains-taking of the writer, and aiding such readers as are disposed to make a more extended investigation of individual biographies. We record with pleasure our conviction that this 'Dictionary' is destined to constitute one of the most valuable additions which, for many years past, have been made to our literature. The various and profound learning which it displays, the impartiality of its criticisms, its sound judgment, and freedom from prejudice, both political and religious, promise to render it a monument honourable to the Society, and an indispensable work of reference commensurate with the wants and capabilities of our present literature."—*Eclectic Review.*

LONDON: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

In 1 vol. foolscap 8vo, price 6s. 6d.  
**THE SABBATH COMPANION:** being  
Essays on First Principles of Christian Faith and Practice.  
Designed especially for the use of young Persons.  
By the Rev. THOMAS DALE, M.A.  
Canon of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Bride's.  
London: Bowdler and Kerby, 190 Oxford Street.

**ELEMENTARY WORKS for YOUNG  
PERSONS.**

Published by MR. MURRAY.

1. MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. 10th Edition. 2 vols., 12s.
2. MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY of FRANCE. 5th Edition. 2 vols., 12s.
3. BERTHA'S JOURNAL during her VISIT in ENGLAND. 5th Edition. 7s. 6d.
4. PHILOSOPHY in SPORT made SCIENCE in EARNEST. 5th Edition. 8s.
5. JESSE'S NATURAL HISTORY. 5th Edition. 6s. 6d.
6. STORIES from the HISTORY of ENGLAND. 15th Edition. 3s.
7. ELEMENTS of GEOGRAPHY. 3d Edition. 2s. 6d.
8. LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY of ENGLAND. 5th Edition. 3s.

*The World of London.*

Beautifully printed in foolscap 8vo, may be had either in One or in Two Volumes, price only Five shillings.

**THE WORLD of LONDON.**  
By JOHN FISHER MURRAY.

Originally published in Blackwood's Magazine.

"Comprehending the whole of human life in all its variety, the contemplation of which is inexhaustible."  
London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, 75 Cheapside; and may be procured by order of all Booksellers.

*Breakfast-Table Science.*

In a pocket volume, embellished with Two fine Engravings, price Two shillings and sixpence bound.  
**BREAKFAST-TABLE SCIENCE;**  
written expressly for the Amusement and Instruction of Young People.

By J. H. WRIGHT.

The Third Edition.

London: Printed for Thomas Tegg, 75 Cheapside; where also may be had a New Edition of  
**Mary Howitt's Popular Story of Strive and Thrive.** Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

Printed by Charles Robson, of Mada Cottage, Convey Road, North Brinkston, George Levey, of Number 1 Clarenceau Terrace, Camberwell New Road, both in the County of Surrey, and Francis Burdett Franklin, of Paradise Row, Stoke Newington, in the County of Middlesex, Printers, at their Printing Office, Great New Street, Fetter Lane, in the City of London; and published by William Aris and Sons, of Number 15 South Molton Street, in the Parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, at the Literary Gazette Office, Number 7 Wellington Street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand, in the said County, on Saturday, February 5, 1844.  
Agents for New York, Wiley and Putnam, 116 Broadway.